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STRUGGLE AGAINST CATHOLIC CLERGY ON SCHOOL ISSUE RECALLED

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 22 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Iljaz Gogaj: "The Education Congress of 1922"]

[Excerpts] During the period from 1920 to 1924, there was a broad activity in the field of education. Three education congresses were held. One of these forums, which had an influence on the development of education in general was the Education Congress of 1922. During 1922, the conflicts between the Catholic clergy, who wanted to regain hegemony over education, and all the progressive democratic forces, who wanted national education and lay schools, became much sharper.

The partisans of the lay schools considered the existence of private schools, run by the Catholic clergy and subsidized by Rome and the Vatican, to be a serious obstacle. Therefore, they exerted strong pressure on the authorities and forced them to examine the question of the nationalization of private clergy-operated schools and to consider a number of other measures aiming at the laicization and modernization of the schools. These tasks would be examined and resolved by means of a national education congress.

The Congress began its work in Tirana, on 22 July 1922. About 40 outstanding teachers participated; most of them were people who had been tempered in the struggle for the Albanian national school and disciples of the lay school, who through their untiring work had made a considerable contribution to the Albanian national cause.

The organizers of the Congress deserve special credit for their failure to invite representatives of the schools run by the Catholic clergy to attend the proceedings. This was a great challenge to the hierarchy of the Catholic clergy who boasted with arrogance that they had done more than anyone else in the area of education. Thus, the beginning of the proceedings of the Congress aroused nervousness in the hierarchy of Catholicism and strong protests from the clergy, while the teachers in the country and the progressive press welcomed the Congress with enthusiasm.

The Congress made some important decisions which created an opportunity for strengthening the work of the school, for its unification, laicization, and democratization. In the first place, the Congress set forth measures for the

implementation, to the extent possible, of compulsory elementary education and approved the new program for the schools. According to the new program, the school curriculum would include subjects such as morality and civics, agriculture and garden work, and handicrafts. In contrast to the previous program, the new curriculum stressed knowledge of the natural sciences and provided for specific measures in this area. According to the new program, the hours of religious instruction in the higher classes of elementary school would be reduced to 50 percent and this subject would no longer be taught by the clergy. As part of the general history instruction, the program provided for an elementary course in the history of Albania, in accordance with the age of the pupils. Thus, there was an effort to take a stand in regard to the feudal system and to describe the life of the mountaineers.

The new program, which was published, in part, in ARSIMTARI, aroused the uncontrolled anger of the Catholic clergy, who called this program "a chisel with a sharpened point" against the clergy-run schools. Therefore, the Catholic priests launched a fierce campaign of unprincipled attacks against the Education Congress and its achievements and against all the progressive teachers who supported the program of the Congress. In this campaign, the top hierarchy of Catholicism not only trained the priests to attack everything progressive which came out of the new Congress but also obstinately agitated, in every way, to discredit the lay school. This was done by means of the clerical press which did not omit the views of any reactionary philosopher in "documenting" and defending the aims of the Catholic Church.

The well-known reactionary cleric, Gjergj Fishta, proved to be especially aggressive. He lashed out, with rage, against the new educational system, vituperating and using street language, and insulted, in the basest manner, the disciples of the lay school.

The Congress only discussed the issue of the nationalization of the schools of the clergy (but did not make any decision in regard to this), while the Catholic clergy wanted the state to carry on a "healthy" policy, which would not promote the common lay school since it, according to the clergy, was the "factory of the Communists." But, despite the attacks and slanders which the Catholic Church launched against the Education Congress and the laicization of the school in general, the program which the 1922 Congress approved was implemented in all the schools of the country and the Albanian schools were put on a road which was a progressive one for the times. In addition, the people of Shkoder City, Muslims and Catholics, in opposition to the aims of the Catholic clergy, embraced the lay schools. Thus, the Education Congress of 1922 and the further struggle for the laicization of the schools, occupy an important place in the history of the struggle of the Albanian patriots for the development and progress of Albanian national education.

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BULGARIA

ARMED FORCES MAGAZINE REVEALS UNSATISFACTORY DISCIPLINE, TRAINING

Iron Military Discipline Advocated

Sofia ARMEYSKI PREGLED in Bulgarian No 7, 1982 pp 3-8

[Lead article: "Iron Military Discipline the Surety of High Success in Training"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Building a developed socialist society in our homeland and protecting it against the encroachments of imperialist forces are inconceivable without conscious and iron discipline. "Winning," wrote V. I. Lenin, "requires a great struggle, requires iron military discipline."

Military discipline is the supreme form of state discipline. According to the Disciplinary Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Bulgarian People's Republic, "It is strict and exact observance by all service personnel in the Armed Forces of the procedure established by the laws and the military regulations."

In contrast to bourgeois armies, discipline in the socialist army is conscious. It is based not on fear of punishment, but on high political consciousness and profound ideological conviction of the personnel and on the right understanding of their patriotic and international duty to defend peace and the cause of socialism.

Socialist military discipline is of tremendous importance for raising the might of the army. It lies at the foundation of the army's fighting efficiency and combat readiness and gives it good organization, flexibility and continuity of control. The state of discipline and personal disciplined behavior are the most solid foundation for achieving high results in training and victory in modern combat. Without discipline, without strict subordination and unquestioning execution of the orders of commanders and chiefs, the army's existence is impossible.

Conscious military discipline magnifies the forces of the troops many fold on the battlefield. It is the basis of soldiers' firmness, stamina and readiness for self-sacrifice.

Its role and importance are tremendous in peacetime, too, and especially in the everyday training process. This is due to a number of circumstances. First, to the complex and troublous present-day international situation. Second, to the

character and requirements of modern war. Third, the character of the present-day international situation and the revolution in warfare have set new requirements and criteria for discipline in the troop training process. That is why new concepts like "time discipline," "alert discipline," "cooperation discipline," "discipline in the servicing and use of weapons and combat materiel" etc. take on great significance. "Now that the decisive role in warfare has fallen to nuclear missiles and the success of their use greatly depends on the skillful and coordinated actions of many people," writes L. I. Brezhnev, "the good organization and faultless performance of every soldier take on exceptional significance. Even isolated instances of the exhibition of laxity and undisciplined behavior can cause serious consequences."

The establishment and maintenance of iron military discipline during combat and political training are dependent on many objective and subjective factors. But the commander with unity of command is of decisive importance in this area. He is most highly trained, has rich experience of the world and the most thorough knowledge of the soldiers' missions and their functional duties and can help them make themselves into worthy defenders of their homeland. Tremendous authority is concentrated in his hands; he has great powers.

"Every commander (chief) must inculcate in his subordinates the spirit of unswerving execution of all the requirements of military discipline, must develop and maintain in them the consciousness of soldierly honor and military duty, must encourage the worthy and strictly punish the lax." (Disciplinary Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Section 5).

/The heart of discipline in the troops, the most solid foundation of strict and precise execution of the requirements of regulations and orders, the maintenance of conscious military discipline in the subunits and the achievement of high results in training is profound ideological conviction and political consciousness, a high sense of responsibility for the defense of the homeland and the socialist community./ "The question of discipline," Comrade T. Zhivkov points out, "is not merely an economic question. In it is evinced the stage which the formation of the socialist personality has reached, the development of his consciousness and responsibility to himself and society and, in final analysis, his attitude towards the socialist system."

That is why commanders, with the active assistance of political workers, party and Komsomol leaders, must give very great care to the ideological molding of soldiers, to forming in them an active view of life and a conscientious attitude towards military duty, and to assuring a unity between words and deeds as a norm of conduct. This is so because discipline is never a burden to the ideologically convinced soldier. He is always ready to execute any mission because he recognizes his military duty and understands the necessity for strict and precise execution of every order and the requirements of regulations, directives, programs and courses.

What is fundamental in the content of the ideological and educational work of forming a scientific world view in the soldiers is thorough study, interpretation and practical execution of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the speeches and reports of Comrades L. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov, current domestic and international events etc. In this connection especially great attention must be paid to overcoming the negative phenomena in army life and to making sure that ideological influence is brought to bear on every soldier every day.

In explanatory work great attention must be paid to revealing to the personnel the political sense and the requirements of regulations and directives, to showing the soldiers what their rights and duties are, to combating everything that predisposes to violations. Many commanders rightly understand this requirement and are making efforts to increase the contribution of ideological work more and more.

In the unit where Officer Vasiliev serves, exercises in Marxist-Leninist and political training, as well as classes in mass-cultural and mass-sports work are skillfully used. According to the plan formulated beforehand, lectures and reports are delivered and meetings with eminent party and economic figures are arranged in order to explain party decisions and the country's progress in building a developed socialist society. Especially great attention is paid to the thorough disclosure of trends in the development of the present-day international situation and the resultant missions for the personnel of raising the combat capability of the troops, maintaining constant combat readiness and strengthening discipline. For this purpose use is made of general political days, individual political work with service personnel and other forms and means of ideological influence. All this has a favorable effect on the everyday activity of the soldiers, mobilizes them and stimulates them in a positive direction. It is no accident that over the space of several years no serious violations have been committed in the unit and a strong military collective has been built that works with a high sense of responsibility for the exemplary execution of every assigned mission.

/The conducting of a regular and high-quality training process with strict observance of the requirements of regulations, directives and orders is an especially important thrust in the activity of commanders to strengthen discipline./ It is imperative that in the very first days of military service the soldier should be placed in a situation where he must observe the allotment of time strictly and exactly and must perform the tasks resulting from the weekly schedule and training programs promptly and in a first-rate manner.

Discipline in the everyday training process is a decisive condition in the effort to achieve lasting and high results in all-round personnel training activity and in their communist indoctrination. "The well-organized training process, conducted in strict conformity with the requirements of regulations, directives and training programs," writes Minister of National Defense, Army General D. Dzhurov, "guarantees a most decisive and lasting influence on the soldiers."

That is why the commanding officers of all grades must make sure that every class, drill and teaching exercise is conducted from start to finish with the observance of iron military discipline in keeping with the requirements of the regulatory documents.

The displaying of good discipline during fire training exercises, during tactical and teaching exercises and during field firing is a requirement dictated by the fact that it is precisely during these that all the personnel participate, a huge amount of weapons and combat materiel is involved, and complex missions are performed under difficult conditions of terrain and weather, under highly dynamic conditions and with total exertion of moral and physical forces. Some commanders wrongly believe that the service and the difficult situation alone discipline soldiers. This is so, but the role of the subjective factor is exceptionally great and decisive in this

situation, too. It is the commander and nobody else who must coordinate the efforts of the participants in the training process so that they proceed under a single will, in strict conformity with the requirements and with the necessary discipline and order.

On the other hand, observance of the requirements of regulations and directives during everyday drill, the procedure for the use of teaching aids, external appearance and comradely relationships create preconditions for personnel to gain solid knowledge, form lasting habits and skills, operate with weapons and combat materiel in exemplary fashion and display initiative and creativity on the battlefield.

In performing these functions, commanders and staffs of all grades must uncompromisingly combat formalism and oversimplification, manifestations of disregard for principles and the whitewashing of weaknesses. Officers Denev, Iliev, Karaivanov, Zlatkov et al. acted rightly who bestowed exceptionally great care on the regular and high-quality conduct of the training process, on the economical and efficient use of every hour and every minute, on the complete coverage of personnel in the instruction process, on ever fuller intensification of soldierly labor, on strict observance of the requirements of courses, regulations and directives. They were guided by the maxim that the soldier must be given everything due him, but he must be required, to the full extent, to perform his functional duties strictly and precisely during training exercises. It must be remembered that a well-organized beginning in training exercises disciplines and internally mobilizes soldiers.

/A key thrust in the activity of commanders to strengthen discipline in the all-round training of troops is the introduction and maintenance of strict, prescribed order,/ which requires them constantly to study the regulations, courses and directives and to create the necessary conditions for this to be done by their subordinates, too. All personnel must delve deeply into their political meaning and become aware that they embody party policy. The main thing, to be sure, in the activity of the commander is to carry on a consistent and active campaign for the precise observance of the requirements of the regulations, courses and directives, to show routine strictness towards his subordinates and to help them without removing them or offending their dignity, by skillfully combining the methods of persuasion and compulsion.

The method of persuasion under no circumstances implies bargaining or wheedling in the commander's activity, nor the giving of advice during the assignment and execution of a particular mission. The method of persuasion must be closely combined with strictness on the part of the commander. Disregard of this connection creates conditions for laxity and leads to serious violations of discipline and failures in training.

The commander must not only teach the soldier that he must be disciplined and achieve high results in training, but must actively bring influence to bear on his consciousness and help it put him in conditions that will in practice inculcate in him a spirit of good discipline.

The training experience of front-ranking units shows that only those military collectives can be disciplined, highly trained and united in which the principles of

of comradely relationships have been inculcated on the basis of regulations, orders and the norms of the moral code of a builder of communism and in which there is high principled strictness and profound respect for people, without lowering his prestige.

Rudeness is not a sign of strictness, but of weak will and lack of authority. The strict commander must not be rude with his subordinates, must not insult them or injure their human dignity. Rudeness can never bring about favorable results. It is a boomerang which crashes on the commander, on discipline, on training, on everything built up brick by brick by the commander and the entire personnel.

Experience shows that in a number of units, like those in which Officers Sotirov, Nikolov, Yordanov et al. serve, much of the military collective's attention is actually paid to upgrading their educational functions and elevating the level of training.

/A powerful weapon in the commanding officer's hands for strengthening discipline is his personal example, his ability to mingle daily with his subordinates./

The commander must be a model of alacrity and discipline. Only such an example creates a desire in subordinates to imitate him. Scores and hundreds of lectures and talks are no substitute for the power of example, of personal influence. Only a convinced person can convince, only an educated person can educate, only a strong character can shape strong characters, only a well-disciplined military man can discipline. Practice shows that a number of unit commanders like Officers Spasov, Stoyanov, Mutaftchiev, Panov et al. have actually by their personal example won recognition as good commanders, and their units are highly trained, disciplined, and an example to the rest. These commanders know how to maintain close contacts constantly with their subordinates and study their needs, their necessities, their requirements.

The problems involved in the strengthening of military discipline and troop training are multifaceted in content. They encompass the political and command-and-organizational activity of commanders, staffs and political workers. The activity of the commander in stimulating socialist competition and in working with party and Kom-somol organizations, with the noncommissioned officers council, with agencies of the court and prosecutor's office, with junior officers and noncommissioned officers must be taken into consideration. The approach to the solution of questions involving the strengthening of discipline is comprehensive. Only with such an understanding of the problem can all the objective and subjective factors be mobilized to assure that influence is constantly brought to bear on personnel in the campaign to achieve lasting and high results in combat and political training.

The role of the commander as a decisive factor in the strengthening of discipline must constantly be elevated. Work must persistently and systematically be done for his all-round development as a principled, strong-willed and strict commander with high communist morals.

The successful fulfillment of the tasks involved in the strengthening of discipline requires that commanders and political workers during the multifaceted troop training process constantly study how to enhance their special, pedagogical and methods

training, improve their ability to work with every individual and help their subordinates develop as worthy defenders of their socialist homeland. The main field for the performance of this task is the everyday training process, tactical exercises and field firing, where the combat skill of our People's Army is actually forged.

"At the same time, under no circumstances must one of the basic principles of state and economic activity under socialism be forgotten--the principle of the unity of command. The development of the democratic spirit must be combined with strengthening of the powers and authority of the leader. What is needed is a solicitous and comradely attitude towards, and assistance to our leading cadres, who selflessly, with adherence to principle and with a high sense of responsibility to the party and the people, are serving at the posts entrusted to them."--From the Report of the BCP Central Committee to the 12th Party Congress.

Higher Training Criteria Urged

Sofia ARMEYSKI PREGLED in Bulgarian No 7, 1982 pp 15-20

[Article by Lt Gen Dincho Velez: "Higher Criteria for a Highly Efficient Training Process"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The criteria for judging the training of commanders, staffs and troops, although they have a number of subjective aspects and features, are not something arbitrary, for they have their basis in the requirements of regulations, directives, programs, courses and the norms reflected in the relevant regulatory documents.

To say that 10 years ago we had much higher criteria for judging combat training is inaccurate, to say the least. At that time armament, materiel, combat maneuvering capabilities and the corresponding normative basis of evaluation were different. Consequently, criteria are a variable which changes in line with the dynamics of the revolution in warfare and the abilities of commanders, staffs and soldiers.

Why, given the identical material and technical base and subjective factor, are the criteria for different categories of commanders of different elements not identical?

The criteria for judging combat training are the higher, the more fully and more accurately they reflect the correspondence between the requirements of regulations, programs, courses and norms and the actual degree of training of the individual or combat collective. /It can be seen that the first indispensable condition for high criteria is the given commander's level of combined-arms, special, methodological and pedagogical training and his exacting insistence on instructing and indoctrinating personnel in strict conformity with the requirements of modern combat, in conformity with the principle of learning whatever is necessary for war./ The higher and more effective the command-and-organizational work of commanders and staffs in supervising the training process and the whole of military life, the more the commander is a champion of the New, a creator and methods specialist of combat training for the instruction and indoctrination of his subordinates. Any departure from this

conception predisposes to low criteria and relaxed strictness of a given commander, staff officer or political worker. Let me cite some examples.

In artillery tests conducted with a standard round, Officers Nikov and Ivanov reported that the fire training of their subordinates was good. In firing for the inspecting commission the commanders and their subordinates fired excellently. And both officers showed high skills and know-how in preparing the tank and its armament for firing, in working out the initial data for firing and in reading the angle of site. They fulfilled the conditions of the exercise and the specified norms precisely and in first-rate manner. In their training methods, the "Do as I (the commander) do" method came first. They employed the individual method of instruction in two-thirds of the training time. In one tank-fire training exercise in the company commanded by Officer Ivanov, all commanders instructed their subordinates and improved their individual training. Officer Ivanov observed the actions of one of the gunners for a long time through the eyepiece assembly and gave him an order, "Suspend firing, come stand in my place!" The corporal glued his eye to the eyepiece assembly and observed the commander's actions. It did not take much time for the trainee to grasp his errors. During the break Private Ganev was uneasy and was shaking his head. He still could not meet one of the norms excellently and was studying to master it.

The high criteria of the above-mentioned commanders is a direct reflection of their personal training and strictness, of their serious attitude towards training. Their criteria, their intolerance of deficiencies and their industrious activity to improve training enveloped their subordinates, too.

We kept hearing many glowing reports about Officer Georgiev. They alleged that he personally and his company were excellent shots. In the performance of test firing he got one hit and committed many flagrant violations of requirements, for which he received a poor rating. His subordinates fired still worse. Their training reflected the absence of a serious attitude on the part of trainees towards firing. The low personal training of the commander and his subordinates, the flagrant violations and the unfulfilled requirements of the exercise and the relevant norms predisposed to the conditions and created the low criteria and laxity.

In a number of units the commanders did not know what training exercises were being conducted or where, whether the requirements of modern combat were observed and what problems were being solved. Such commanders hold many conferences and give innumerable "in-depth," "comprehensive" and the like instructions. The staff officers employed this work style, too. The chief of staff did not concern himself sufficiently with the training process, with the training of commanders and the maintenance of established order. It is intolerable that a chief should not know what training exercises are being taken by the subunits for whose training he is responsible. The inadequate personal training of commanders is a reason for improper leadership style. They and their staff officers attend many training exercises, give general instructions and conduct demonstration and methods classes at a low level. An attitude of complacency is created in the unit; combat training exercises are conducted with little effectiveness, insufficient strictness or exertion of the personnel.

In a winter tactical exercise the commanders, staffs and units were operating with a high sense of responsibility. The right decisions were made in a situation simulating combat. The personnel exhibited high moral-and-political and physical stability. Simultaneously with the progress that was made, there were also some deficiencies. Despite the overall progress, scattered deficiencies must not be overlooked or passed over in silence. No. Genuine criteria must both reflect achievements and expose weaknesses. Here is one of the latter--subordinates are not given enough time. Missions come to them late and they cannot carry out the measures that are ordered. Combat is imprecisely and incompletely organized on the terrain. The criteria of the commander and his staff must not encompass solely their personal activity and that of their subordinates. In one degree or another this discloses certain weaknesses in their command-and-organizational work. High criteria must not be confused with pessimism which fails to see progress and exaggerates or fabricates deficiencies.

The preliminary overflight of targets by an aviation subunit and the preparation of initial data for firing by an artillery subunit do not contribute to the instruction of subordinates. For greater instructiveness the direction of the tank company's offensive and, correspondingly, the layout of training targets for field firing were changed just before the attack.

The leader created conditions for training his subordinates in a spirit of independence, creativeness and combat initiative. The commander, however, instead of controlling the platoons in keeping with the changed situation, concerned himself at several times with controlling the fire of individual tanks, thus lowering the results of the coordinated operations.

/Another important factor which affects the level of criteria is military discipline and a high sense of responsibility./ These are exhibited mainly in the precise, first-rate and prompt execution of missions and requirements and the fulfillment of the relevant norms. Mastery of an individual technique in operating with arms and combat material requires above all else thoroughgoing skills, which are acquired in thoroughgoing and strenuous study. Then or almost simultaneously in strenuous separate, full and comprehensive training exercises, the trainees acquire the relevant know-how--the state of training for operating in modern combat.

The tank company commanded by Officer Penev had conducted many tank-fire training exercises. The commander and his subordinates exhibited exceptional diligence and the results were satisfactory. Tested on another target range, they made an unsatisfactory showing.

When we tested the company in all categories of fire training, it turned out that the trainees did not have accurate knowledge of the methods for range determination, the rules for reading ballistic and weather corrections or angle of sight, or the methods for the delivery of fire and for bringing the parameters of tank, stabilizer and armament to the established norms. To the questions asked of the commanders and men of the first and third platoons of the tank company commanded by Officer Simeonov, viz. how the tank gun was pointed--from left to right or from right to left, from bottom to top or from top to bottom when aiming at the target, and how the mechanisms move, two-thirds of the personnel replied incorrectly, i.e. pointing is done from right to left and from top to bottom. Only one-third answered

correctly, but even they could not tell why it was so. As for the second question, viz. how is the weapon zeroed in, have the above requirements been observed or not, have the relevant corrections been made, has the fire been adjusted, what are the present meteorological conditions and what corrections are necessary?--some of the officers made a try, only theoretically, to answer this question. Nobody was able to answer the third question, viz. what is the angle of sight of the given directrix? Due to these training deficiencies the company was not cleared for firing and was assigned additional instruction. When we talk about the criteria of a commander, we must scrutinize not only his personal training, but also his command-and-organizational work: how the commander leads and makes demands of his subordinates in all training topics, in every training question or section of a given discipline. It is there that the foundations of combat training--and especially tactical and fire training--are laid.

There are deputy commanders for technical services who concentrate their attention on the maintenance of equipment, which is proper, but slight the technical training of personnel and their ability to prepare armament and combat materiel for battle. This is an indication that the deputy commander for technical services is only partially fulfilling his prescribed functional duties. This is how matters stood with the preparation of the tank directrix of the training center. The commanders and the inspectors accused the commander of the 2nd tank company of having no sense of responsibility and having low criteria etc. because his company fired poorly. This was true, but it was not the whole story. The firing tanks, floundering in more than half a meter of mud and dragging their hulls over the ground, were late at the final line. Along the paths there were many deep holes, which created more than normally difficult conditions for firing. Besides this, some of the layout of training targets, sited in the forest, was not visible. Changing the layout of training targets was done in 3-5 hours instead of 30 minutes. Consequently, the firing-range crew and responsible chiefs had not fulfilled their prescribed duties. The necessary strictness and criteria had not been exhibited with regard to them.

This interrelationship between various preparations and the fulfillment of a norm is preceded by and dependent upon somebody else's making a different preparation and raises the question of commanders' command-and-organizational work as an indispensable condition for a highly effective, high-quality training process and high results in combat and political training. This exceptionally important condition under no circumstances is a substitute for the role of high professional training as a foundation for high criteria.

Can we speak at all of high criteria of individual commanders who do not have the necessary training? Is it possible under present and under future conditions to say that a commander's training is not that important, but his command-and-organizational work is? Unfortunately, some believe that a commander does not have to know, but as long as he can organize the work of his subordinates, as long as he is strict and has high criteria, everything is all right. Excluding training as a basic factor in determining the quality of command-and-organizational work itself and in determining the strictness and criteria of a given commander is wrong and leads to the most serious consequences. A commander's command-and-organizational qualities, including strictness and the question of criteria, depend exclusively on his personal professional training. Raising the criteria of a commander is,

first and foremost, a question of elevating his personal professional training. Of course, here too there may be individual exceptions when a certain commander is trained, but does not have the necessary command-and-organizational qualities, strictness and high criteria. In these individual cases the reasons may be of a most diverse nature, including physiological. But in no event can an untrained commander be an organizer or display strictness and high criteria. We must not confuse strictness and criteria with loud-mouthed strictness, shouting and other behavior of individual commanders who are ignorant.

An important question for the command-and-organizational work, for the strictness and criteria of every commander and staff officer is /personal, solid preliminary preparation for every class, teaching and training exercise/.

Staff Officer Petrov had to monitor and assist the 1st motorized rifle company in a tactical training exercise. Several days earlier he personally prepared himself thoroughly to inspect. "So, big deal--a tactical and marching drill exercise with a platoon, and such preparation as if you were getting ready for a demonstration exercise before the big brass," one of his colleagues taunted him. "It's a good thing it's a platoon; otherwise, if it was an exercise with an individual soldier in offensive combat, I'd have still more getting ready to do," the staff officer quite justifiably replied.

Before the exercise Officer Petrov went to the company commander and for several hours helped him prepare and organize the exercise. A practice exercise with the company commanders was conducted in the methods room and afterwards on the training ground adjacent to the barracks. In the actual exercise Officer Petrov helped and instructed the company commander. For a long time he helped the 3rd platoon commander, too. In this case Officer Petrov exhibited high criteria and helped the leaders make a high-grade and efficient check on the exercise.

I observed Officers Petrov, Ivanov and Stoyanov in a physical and fire training exercise. They personally demonstrated an exemplary execution to the personnel according to the "Do as I do" method. This had an excellent educative effect on their subordinates and they conscientiously put forth the energy to perform the technique demonstrated by the commander as he did. Consequently, the methods of conducting any exercise depend on the commander's personal command-and-methodological preparation and on his personal criteria.

There are some commanders who do not prepare adequately for impending exercises and overestimate their abilities. Some of them can repeat certain maneuvers with trainees time and again and fail to achieve the specified result--the quality and effectiveness of the exercise will be low. Hence the commander's criteria are determined not only by the state of his overall training, but also by his specific preparation for any exercise he conducts with his subordinates. This affects the indoctrination of his subordinates and the building of high criteria and a sense of responsibility in them. The commander's personal high professional training, example and high criteria infect his subordinates and they begin to imitate him in almost everything.

In the tank company commanded by Officer Ganey there are no accidents, and violations of discipline are negligible. In the firing test with a standard round the

commanders fired first. The engines became noisy from the firing of the very first round and the soldier recorded the excellent results on the blackboard. "The commander fired perfect shots only," the soldier replied proudly to the inspector. "And how are you going to fire?" was the second question. "Like the commander," the trainee replied. The commander's criteria had become his subordinates' criteria--a norm of conduct.

/Criteria involve the formation in officers of command qualities like will-power, decisiveness and the shouldering of responsibility./

The motorized rifle company was engaged in defending a flat elevation. The company commander had organized the defense well. The skilled and knowledgeable officer was evaluated by the inspector in few words. Missions involving organization of the ground by engineer work were assigned. In the morning a check was made and a number of serious deficiencies were found. The missions involving organization of the ground by engineer work were not accomplished despite calculations made according to the norms. The personnel had worked without exerting themselves. No norms were set for each person individually and nobody checked on the fulfillment of quotas. The commanders heard voices that a great deal of work had been done and the men were fatigued. In fact, no "great deal" of work had been done; there had been "a great deal" of soldiering on the job, and with such work there could be no fatigue, either. The basic reason was the commander's inadequate will-power. The officer had an excellent rating, but he himself had not met the trenching norm as cadet or as commander. The qualities of will-power are formed not only in the lecture hall, but in grappling with norms, in the precise, high-quality and prompt execution of assigned missions--in arduous military life. With such execution of missions, we cannot vouch for the company discipline or the commander's Marxist-Leninist world view.

Things were different in the antitank battery commanded by Officer Petkov. After organizing the antitank defense, he went with the officers and master sergeant to the artillery rifle range where one of the inspectors tested them. Crew commander Sergeant Ivanov checked only one of the other crews, made some remarks about camouflage and returned with his subordinates. Everything had been accomplished in the decreed time and the inspector said, "They display personal responsibility and criteria towards their duties even when the commander is not with his subordinates."

The commander's conscientiousness, will-power and sense of responsibility are molded in his subordinates, too.

The importance of the problem of raising the criteria for evaluating the status of BPP [boynata i politicheskata podgotovka; combat and political training] is constantly growing. Bringing them up to the level of modern requirements will sharply raise the quality and efficiency of combat readiness, discipline, the training process and everyday measures of military life in the subunits.

6474
CSO: 2200/130

SELECTION, ROLE OF PEOPLE'S JUDGES EXPLAINED

Prague ZIVOT STRANY in Czech No 13, 21 Jun 82 pp 34, 35

[Article by Josef Marek, chief of a division of the CPCZ Central Committee:
"Before the Elections of People's Judges"]

[Text] Before the end of this year all krajs and okreses will elect people's judges, an aktiv of 30,000 politically and socially active citizens who contribute significantly to the democratic character of our judicial system. More than 34 years have passed since the working people's victory in February 1948 which established the foundations for practical implementation of the principle that people not only make the laws but also enforce them. The Constitution of 9 May and Law 319/1948 of Legal Gazette on democratization of the judicial system lay the foundation for a judicial system corresponding to the class foundations of a people's democratic state. This judicial system has been subject to qualitative changes during the course of socialist development. The laws, revised later and establishing the election of people's judges in okres and kraj courts, have in many respects deepened the organizational and jurisdictional principles which are the main pillars of the democratic law on democratization of the judicial system.

The last elections of people's judges were held in 1978. Altogether, 28,892 people's judges were elected; 20,593 in the Czech Socialist Republic and 8,299 in the Slovak Socialist Republic. At that time, the practice of non-simultaneous elections resulting in uneven office terms of people's judges in individual courts was completely eliminated. Both cadre and age structures were improved and a broad aktiv of experienced, politically and socially involved citizens was established; this aktiv is contributing significantly to all court activities and helping to form the political character and class awareness of young professional judges beginning their career, and helping to enforce legal policy of the party in judicial decisions.

The work of people's judges is not restricted to mere decision-making. Other important missions are: to popularize the activity of judicial bodies; to make it comprehensible to the people; and to contribute to the enforcement of laws in accordance with the needs of society and the legal consciousness of our people. Therefore, education to prevent crime and education in correct interpretation of law are both an intrinsic part of the manifold activity carried out by people's judges. Through their knowledge and experience, the judges can actively enhance enforcement of socialist legality and create a

broad basis for the fight against crime, and an atmosphere of irreconcilability to antisocial phenomena and their causes. This means that the preparation for the elections of people's judges is not any kind of a routine matter, nor can it be one. It should not take place without receiving special attention from party organs and organizations and without active participation of communists in judicial bodies, national committees and the social and interest-group organizations of the National Front.

The period following the 15th CPCZ Congress was very significant for improving the quality of the people's judges' work. The Congress stipulated that the fundamental prerequisite for this would be improved organization and management on the part of the presiding judges of the kraj courts, okres courts and judicial councils. In elaborating the 16th CPCZ Congress resolutions on judicial conditions, plans drafted to further improve the work of people's judges used the positive results achieved by the Ministries of Justice of both the CSR and SSR and set down in the document "Judicial Tasks After the 16th CPCZ Congress," in stipulating the principal objectives and directions for future action.

Evidence obtained from the work of the present body of people's judges indicates that a large majority do not perform their functions formally or mechanically, and that they understand it to be real and not merely formal participation in the administration of socialist justice. Furthermore, they use experience thus gained to actively further crime-prevention educational work in their other public and political activities as well as in their communities. As far as judicial decision-making is concerned, i.e. when the judicial councils are in session, people's judges are most actively involved in litigations regarding labor law disputes, if these relate to their professions or area of experience, and also in criminal cases involving minors and in criminal traffic offenses. The role of people's judges is evident most in civil law cases, both in divorce and child custody cases. The good results achieved in these areas should be taken as a basis for further progress.

The preparations for elections of people's judges necessarily include looking back at the particular contributions each of them has made. That is why the okres and kraj courts are now evaluating the record of the present people's judges so that the list of candidates could be discussed by appropriate party organs in time. These evaluations should pinpoint the best, and especially also those who, for reasons of advanced age or other serious reasons, can no longer perform their functions.

The selection of new candidates is carried out by presiding judges of kraj and okres courts and by a body of trustees of people's judges, and is performed in close cooperation with appropriate National Front organs. The responsibility of party organs, organizations and communists lies mainly in making sure that persons proposed and elected as people's judges should be people who are devoted to socialism and are morally, politically and professionally competent. Persons who are active and involved at work and in the community, demonstrate their political and civic maturity and are actively involved in the policy of the party, are persons who possess the necessary preconditions for wielding the authority of a people's judge.

Committees of local party organizations have their irreplaceable place in the evaluation and selection of future candidates for people's judges. They should not only influence the selection of the candidates to a significant extent but should also deepen the leading role of the party in judicial bodies and supervise the observation of socialist law by placing their members in these responsible positions, assigning them specific tasks and continuing to provide them systematic guidance.

To ensure the success of people's judges, especially those newly elected, political and professional instruction and education is of exceptional importance. Instruction, organized by kraj and okres courts, aktivs and regularly published information designed for people's judges provide basic training. Ministries of Justice of both the CSR and SSR publish the journal NEWS FOR PEOPLE'S JUDGES, where they focus on political and technical preparation, the exchange of experience and provide necessary information. Educational plans focus on providing basic knowledge of judicial problems and legal regulations. Specific emphasis is laid on class awareness in the administration of law and court decision making, and on the requirement that people's judges provide preventive education at worksites, in their communities and in the social organizations of the National Front. Another important task for communists will be to consistently ensure that newly elected people's judges are not just professionally competent but also otherwise fully fit to perform their functions. People's judges will have to learn to apply their knowledge and experience gained in decision-making activities also to other public functions and to effectively relate their activity as judges to their work in aktivs and commissions of national committees, in social organizations of the National Front and in industrial and agricultural enterprises in their communities.

The most recent revision of the labor organization and the role of people's judges has fully proved to work well and provides sufficient opportunities for further increases in operational effectiveness. The extent of their participation in legal decisions has been regulated in such a way that people's judges are usually not invited to court proceedings for more than 12 days in the course of the calendar year. This is in deference to the fact that people's judges fulfill important tasks at their work sites and also serve in other public and political functions.

Newly elected people's judges take the prescribed oath and elect for their term of office a 5-member to 15-member body of trustees--the number determined by the size of the court--to act during the entire term as a consulting body for the presiding judges. These bodies fulfill administrative and supervisory tasks and foster cooperation with the social organizations of the National Front, national committees, enterprises and institutions active in crime-preventive educational activity, and participate in establishing and managing collectives of people's judges in large factories.

For this reason the bodies of trustees are organs of importance which even collect and present suggestions and proposals from people's judges as a whole on the work of individual professional judges. They convey information to the courts' presiding judges about the public response to specific decisions

of the court. Therefore, it is important that party organs and organizations always pay attention to the work of communist people's judges and their activity in the bodies of trustees, that they guide and supervise their activity in order to concentrate the forces of courts, organizations, enterprises, institutions and the entire society against crime, for the enhancement of the socialist life of the citizens and of socialist education.

9814

CSO: 2400/323

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

STRUCTURE, PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF 'SOCIALIST FAMILY' ANALYZED

Cologne DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV in German Vol 15 No 4, Apr 82 (signed to press 19 Mar 82) pp 405-416

['Analyses and Reports' feature article by Dr Barbara Hille, consultant, Research Office for Juvenile Problems, Hanover:

"Problem Families in the GDR From the Perspective of German-German Comparisons." (See Footnote 1 for explanatory remarks by the author.) For related information see translations of an East Berlin NEUE ZEIT serialized article published under the heading, "Causes, Consequences of Marriage Failures in GDR Analyzed," in JPRS 80802, 13 May 82, No 2009 of this series, pp 80-83]

[Text] Preface

In both German states the family has considerable influence upon whether and to what extent the growing generation accepts and implements the current and/or preferred "system" norms.

While in Western discussions especially the deviations from the norm and negative developments are frequently interpreted as being symptomatic for the present condition of the system and the terminology used for this purpose is tailored appropriately (e.g., "disadvantaged," "underprivileged," "protest," "conflict"), such problematic concepts are never established or discussed in the GDR. There, the standard is the prescribed "correct" norm which is to be observed and fulfilled--no matter how controversial it may be in its details. Deviations from the norm are therefore interpreted as being "deficiencies," "problem cases" or as partial backwardness. This is also applicable to families and their functions.

In any case, the family in the GDR does not at all function perfectly, measured by requirements made upon it; thus there is an increasing necessity for maining more precise information on the actual situation on the basis of scientific, empirical studies and data and on that information base to achieve a stronger systematic influence upon the families.

The emphasis in the following article, which falls within the framework of a larger publication on the subject of "Family and Socialization [i.e., integration into the socialist system] in the GDR"², lies in an analysis of

the relevant psychological, medical and sociological findings on the special subject of "problem families."

The following aspects will be touched upon and submitted for discussion:

1. Problems of the German-German comparison with respect to the formulation of special questions;
2. Definition and role model of the socialist family in the GDR;
3. Unusual deportment in children and young people in school, work, organization, leisure time, in relation to their family milieu;
4. Upbringing and living conditions within the families which run counter to the development of a -socialist personality"--and in whose context the term "problem family" is used.

1. General Problems of German-German Comparison

In family research one is generally faced with the problem that on the one hand the family's influence during childhood and adolescences indubitably plays a dominant role, but that on the other hand the empirical proof of specific characteristic contexts and/or cause and effect relationships can usually be furnished in partial aspects with relative precision.

On the one side there are global theoretical explanations which mostly lack empirical proof. This is true for instance for those psychoanalytic theoretical attempts which one-sidedly accentuate the lasting influence of experiences in early childhood. It is just as true for the overemphasis on close mother/child relationships during the first years of life. Explanations concentrating exclusively on environmental influences are just as fragmentary and imprecise.

On the other side, research into the style of upbringing has been at least partially successful in demonstrating relationships between parents' special attitudes and practices in child rearing and specific types of conduct by the children.³ For the sake of precision it is necessary to develop relatively narrowly circumscribed theoretical constructs and appropriately strict investigative strategies and instruments. It is true that results obtained to date are by no means unanimously accepted--they are, in fact, quite controversial in part--which is partially due to inexact sample selection and interpretation and to inadequate weighting of interacting influences. In this situation it appears entirely appropriate to concentrate on a broad spectrum of possible early familial influences. This is especially the case for an analysis of results from the GDR and/or for an attempt to find comparable data in them.

In international comparative studies some analogous discriminant variables have emerged which are apparent in GDR investigations also, to wit: Sex, school and occupational qualifications, socioeconomic status of the parents.

These criteria apparently work in comparable systems in similar positive or negative fashion for the attitudes, aspirations and life-styles of young people. Researchers can use them to gain discernible, consistent comparabilities within sub-groups of different populations. From the point of view of psychological research, the following must be elucidated as a principal question in intercultural comparisons: To what extent do stable characteristics exist for psychological structures of people in differing societal and political systems which must be considered system-related? Or, to the contrary, to what extent can we discover system-independent, similar characteristics and types of conduct⁴? According to this, causes and remedies must always be searched for in different directions.

Despite opposing political and societal goals and structural characteristics in the two German states, available youth-sociological and psychological studies(e.g., of choice of occupation, sex-specific socialization) have shown proof of analogous characteristics and special features of human developmental and socialization processes⁵; a GDR-typical socialization can therefore be expected partially or conditionally, if at all.

Adolescence is considered to be the most important phase during which essential social integrative processes are completed. The question is of particular interest for this age group to what extent and in what fashion integrative or disintegrative developments begin to appear--and what their causes are. This question becomes particularly significant with respect to the GDR, in view of the strenuous efforts, demands and expectations made on the younger generation there.

To what extent have successes been achieved there to develop in the young generation a "Socialist personality" in accordance with general pedagogic objectives--a personality whose main characteristic is that individual and societal interests are one and the same (see the 3rd Youth Law of 1974)? To the extent that the intended frictionless adaptation and integration into the existing system and its aggregate situation of the moment is successful, conflicts and friction as it is often observed in Western society in that age group might hardly occur.

According to available publications and data from the GDR, the importance accorded to familial socialization appears generally to be very great. The family is of particular significance to adolescence despite the variety of public duties, competition with extrafamilial institutions and the great majority of working mothers.

Thus, according to empirical studies, parents appear to be the most important sources of counsel and confidence. They also exert considerable influence upon the youngsters' choice of occupation--despite intensive preparation and influence by the school system in just that area⁶.

Conditions are favorable for initiating comparative studies in this area between the two German states⁷ inasmuch as both states have the identical history up to 1945, both are highly industrialized societies and (still) speak approximately the same language. This creates the special opportunity of examining and comparing people with an identical cultural history after differing influence over a period of 30 years by two politically, economically

and societally contrasting systems. Added to this is the political relevance of such a research task.

There are however considerable organizational, conceptual and methodological restriction in opposition to that. It is well known that very strict limits are imposed upon direct and open cooperation between scientists of the two states. The international strategy practiced in the West of conducting comparative studies in the form of simultaneous and identical primary investigations in the states concerned cannot to date be initiated with the GDR. As a West German researcher, one must therefore pragmatically start with whatever information has been accumulated and published in the GDR through studies and questionnaires. The one-sided research and publication strategy in use there brings about a difficult situation with respect to available materials, necessitating the search for and use of a host of sources of information.

2. Definition and Role Model of the Socialist Family in the GDR

Subsequent to a common all-German history, to include the family and legislation incident thereto, the GDR has over the last 30 years created a standardized, perfect role model of the "socialist family"--it is based on non-arguable norms; but there attainment meets with difficulties.

To illustrate these discrepancies we will review various publications and the results of different research disciplines, mostly from the 1970-1982 period. In general, they fall into four categories:

- Marxist-Leninist ideology and legislation;

- medical diagnoses;

- criminological data;

- psychological and sociological results concerning educational and training problems and developmental deficiencies; the emphasis of this paper will be on the latter.

We can gain a unequivocal picture of the ideal, or, in their terminology, "normal" socialist family by referring to the text of relevant laws. We can here recognize goals and an ideal-typical concept of the family which in the real world could at best be achieved only partially and gradually. Ideologically and officially the family is accorded an extraordinarily great significance, while at the same time the measures which are meant to support it in the political areas dealing with family, education and work impose severe limitations upon the family and could therefore partially endanger its internal stability. In the GDR Family Code of 20 December 1965, and especially in its preamble, we can read about the essential characteristics of the socialist family in capsule form⁸:

"The family is society's smallest cell. It is based on a marriage entered into for life and on the especially close ties which derive from the emotional relationship between man and woman, mutual love, respect and trust among all members of the family....

New family relationships are created along with the socialist development in the GDR. Creative work free of exploitation; comradely relationships among people based on that work; equal rights for women in all aspects of life and educational opportunities for all citizens are important prerequisites for strengthening the family and for making it enduring and happy. Harmonious relationships in marriage and family have a great influence upon the character building of the growing generation and upon the personal happiness and the joy of living and working of man."

This then presents us with a relatively uniform, harmonious family role model whose characteristics can be summarized as follows:⁹

- the family is considered to be the smallest cell of society and the state;
- the family implements the equal rights status for man and woman;
- the family derives from mutual deep affection among the marriage partners;
- it can come about only by the birth of jointly created children;
- to counter a high divorce rate, efforts are made to create the most stable family constellations possible;
- civil marriage is the only basis officially recognized for a man and a woman living together and is accorded the privilege of legal status.

The characteristic differences between the GDR socialist family as compared to a family in the FRG can be partially recognized in the long-term, thorough implementation of the equal rights principle, in greater emphasis on the societal functions of the family and its responsibilities--also as regards the upbringing of children. For this purpose, even the quality and type of marital and familial relationships, character qualities and interests of the marriage partners are described in great detail--similar to the catalogue of virtues of the socialist personality which can be found in the Youth Law. Work is considered the center of socialist life, which in turn results in the expectation that all family members old enough to earn a living be employed as a permanently as possible in accordance with economic necessity. This concurrently provides opportunities for enforcing discipline.

Theory, laws and programs of the socialist family are identical. This makes it very difficult for relevant research in the GDR to come up with specific concepts or partial theories which are suitable for empirical confirmation and which would not merely result in demonstrating only the positive familial characteristics time and again. Open discussion of difficulties in conduct and upbringing which are evidently present is being hindered by the pretense of this ideal-typical positive concept of the "family" particularly since deviant behavior, tensions, conflicts and deficiencies are foreign to socialism in principle and in its claims.

In view of this, family and youth research in the GDR is preeminently directed toward the majority of those who permit themselves to be integrated into the existing system and who are the intended beneficiaries of further aid. This makes it all the more difficult to find conclusive information on the subject at hand and to evaluate it.

Also, there are only very few empirical studies and publications in the GDR which specifically and primarily deal with the role of the family¹⁰. Still, the point of departure for analyses of parental behavior and family conditions is primarily abnormal behavior and deficiencies, or norm-deviant conduct by children and adolescents, primarily observed in the school environment¹¹.

The problematic nature of deviant behavior is becoming increasingly significant in the GDR in view of mounting crime statistics¹²; especially for children and adolescents. Thus there are indeed undesirable deviations in the GDR, and especially in the younger generation, which require a differential analysis of the familial situation.

In Western research of the last few years those human subjects have attracted great interest whose integration into the existing political, social and economic system poses some problems or fails completely or who go to a critical distance. Especially the so-called "fringe groups," among them criminals, drug addicts, disturbed and homeless persons have become favorite subjects of research.

While the latter groups represent a qualitatively attention-getting portion of the total population and the young generation, they are quantitatively few¹³. The majority, which shows no special behavioral problems, is neglected. Their problems and developmental processes are observed to a lesser degree, even though they primarily represent those majorities without which in the final analysis no system could function.

3. Abnormal Behavior in Children and Adolescents in the GDR

Abnormal behavior is a starting point for family research in the GDR and particularly for an increased interest in research on negative family conditions. The purpose of this is a more effective and goal-directed integration of the family into the socialist educational process in the future to influence it more readily by linking it ever more closely with extrafamilial providers of education.

Among the notable symptoms of deviant behavior which figure in GDR studies, are the following¹⁴:

- inadequate school work;
- inadequate social development;
- abnormal behavior such as aggressiveness or lack of discipline;
- "sitting down on the job;"

- defensiveness, disinterest, up to total rejection;
- leisure time activity oriented toward Western patterns;
- alcoholism;
- criminality.

Such problem or endangered young people come principally from the following groups:

- school dropouts;
- unskilled or on-the-job-training employees;
- members of endangered or antisocial families ("problem families");
- fringe groups (among them, youth gangs)
- criminals.

The definition and delineation of undesirable development from what is "normal" is difficult in any system. Theoretical (ideal) norms, objective rights, institutional sanctions--and, last but no least, empirical, statistically obtained normal standards just are not established there primarily by law. The penal code defines "deviant behavior" as "behavior against order and security." This includes the endangered ones. In the criminological area there are difficulties in definition and legal delineation in cases involving punishment for "petty transgressions" meted out by societal courts and/or conflict commissions. This results in particular difficulty in establishing criminal statistics as well as comparative analyses, e.g., with the FRG¹⁵.

If we are interested in the order of magnitude of overall deviations from the norm, we can use the following guiding principles: in the population of the GDR about 15 percent of each age group fail to reach the norm in the education and training system by not attaining the usual school objective, i.e., graduation from the 10-year polytechnic secondary school. This provides them with lower chances of development and they are probably more endangered than are other segments of the population. About 2 percent of minors are cared for by the Youth Assistance; about 1 percent lives in institutions; about 1 percent of those of school age are considered disturbed; another 2 percent as requiring remedial education. Among adolescents and young adults about 2 percent are registered each year as having committed punishable offenses.¹⁶ These figures are remarkable in view of the uniform positive educational norms and requirements which are anchored in the ideal type of a socialist personality and which are converted into pedagogic practice in the extrafamilial area in school, youth organizations and work places, partially with the aid of stern punishments.

Among the different variants of deviant behavior, youthful criminality comes in for special scrutiny. From the psychological aspect, it is regarded as a disturbance of the social process of integration¹⁷. The fact that half of all punishable offenses are committed by adolescents or young adults indicates a lack of social maturity and insight into societal necessities in that age group. In this context we must not restrict ourselves to observing only the special group of youthful criminals, but also the peripheral and/or preceding developmental difficulties, e.g., in disturbed children, school dropouts, job hoppers, loafers, alcoholics.

Thus youth can be considered a phase of life during which crises and conflicts incident to integration, identity determination and life planning can emerge strongly. However, such interpretations are valid there in some cases for psychologists and psychiatrists or physicians¹⁸--less so for educators and not at all for Marxist-Leninist-oriented theoreticians.

The choice of explanation for behavior which is nevertheless deviant is the so-called residual theory. According to it, deviant behavior is traceable to residues of bourgeois, capitalist attitudes within the GDR population which have resulted from tensions and contradictions between the individual and the capitalist society. Also, there is the subversion theory: it blames Western influences which have a subverting influence especially on young people (Western media, Western consumer goods). It is somewhat difficult to come to terms with those explanations. The concept of a counter-ideology (as used by U.S. authors) is used less and is probably taboo. It assumes that opposing norms are created and reinforced in disadvantaged groups or fringe groups within the framework of the creation of special groups and gangs. These opposing norms can create deviant behavior and criminality. Overall, there exists in the GDR a clear theoretical lack of explanations of deviant behavior, i.e., the difficulty in reconciling Marxist-Leninist dogma with real existing difficulties and contradictions.

In any case, a differentiated listing of special conditions which contain threats and negative influences might be a first step toward a more complex analysis of conditions.

For this purpose, unusual behavior on the part of children and adolescents can be correlated among other things with age-specific socialization phases. The many available individual data can therefore be differentiated as follows:

1. Characteristics of Primary Socialization: e.g., parental deficiencies in upbringing; relationship between the parents themselves; influence by outside persons or institutions like day nurseries or childrens' homes. In this respect school aptitude tests are available which can be used to identify "problem children." In comparing children attending kindergarten with children remaining at home, problems among children in the home, of which there still were many in 1972, were more frequent (e.g., a problem mother who did not enforce discipline; low socioeconomic status²⁰); socioeconomic-cultural characteristics of the parents and the circle of acquaintances.

2. Characteristics of Secondary Socialization: performance deficiencies in school, dropping out of school and apprenticeships, low IQ tests.

Failure in school²¹ is usually represented within the context of other negative characteristics (e.g., deficient social attitudes and conduct; low socio-political awareness; lack of participation in social and political activities, etc.)

A negative intensification of this is antisocial behavior which becomes evident in school as well as later at work and in the military. It manifests itself in loafing in school and at work, lack of discipline and lack of respect in school, at work and in the military, in misuse of property and the formation of cliques and aggressive actions during leisure time.

The final component of this is confirmed youth crime²². In this context it is emphasized that it is not only external familial characteristics (e.g., a broken family), but rather primarily the internal characteristics of family upbringing which cause deviant and/or criminal behavior.

Notable also are the individually differentiated biographies, the specific personality characteristics, attitudes and conduct of the juveniles themselves-- e.g., clinical findings (physical or psychological incapacitation, illnesses and defects²³); aggressiveness, attitude toward parents, to his own social status as well as relevant hopes, self images and understanding of norms.

Family-related negative characteristics apparently are weighted more heavily than are compensatory influences e.g., by kindergarten, school or youth organizations. This comes in for relatively widespread discussion in the GDR, thus raising the possibility that the family is being used as a scapegoat²⁴, while societal factors continue to be ignored. In any case, we may be justified in stating that "the socialist restructuring of the family proceeds more slowly and with greater conflicts than is true of other groups within our society²⁵."

4. Unfavorable Upbringing Tendencies and Living Conditions in Families

Officially those families, among others, are considered problematic in which mental aberrations or defects can be diagnosed in the parents, siblings as well as in the research subjects themselves and who are included in counseling and therapy sessions²⁶.

Werner for instance deals in his study with the problems of socially endangered families from the standpoint of neurotic manifestations in father, mother and siblings and establishes a connection with the specific characteristics of the children or adolescents concerned.

In addition, problematic types of conduct and methods of child rearing on the part of the parents are observed in connection with measures taken by the Youth Aid (see the JUGENDHILFE journal), which must intervene in accordance with paragraphs 50 and 51 of the family statutes in cases of "families with inadequate child rearing and development and/or their children²⁷:"

Paragraph 50

"The Youth Aid must take certain actions provided by law in case the upbringing, development or health of the child are threatened and even insecure by social aid to the parents. That applies also when the child's economic interests are threatened. Youth Aid may prescribe duties to the parent or the child or take measures toward the upbringing of the latter which may on occasion be conducted outside the parental home. Youth Aid may represent the child in individual cases or may appoint a guardian for the observation of such matters.

Paragraph 51

(1) In cases of severe breaches of parental responsibility by the person in charge of child rearing, his right to do so may be revoked in extreme cases if the child's development is threatened. The decision for such revocation is made by the court upon complaint by the Youth Aid."

This provides for opportunities of "reeducating" parents and children. In serious cases the penal code applies. It provides that measures for the prevention and remedy of "punishable violations of educational responsibilities" in accordance with Paragraph 142, Section 1, No 1 are indicated in cases of "continuous neglect with premeditated or neglectful endangering of development" (e.g., deficient nutrition, continuous neglect, abuse, antisocial life style such as loafing).

In such negative cases children are to be placed in childrens' homes after measures by the Youth Aid have remained unsuccessful.

On the other hand, there is a lack of effective peripheral educational aid for endangered children and juveniles.²⁸ Instead, measures are frequently taken which increase the negative effect (e.g., exclusion from leisure time activities which leads to increased isolation, or negative sanctions by the schools which frequently designate the individual concerned as an outsider). Occasional points of support for special child rearing problems in children up to 3 years of age can be found in the counseling centers for mothers and pregnant women, to the extent that mothers of threatened children use them. Efforts are made to exert influence over juveniles and adults via social and especially occupational relationships, with a key function allocated to the work collective, which must be further developed. In this context there is the recommendation for a strict indoctrination of the family for work²⁹. This provides that even within the family circle a better division of tasks should integrate the children into sharing domestic duties, thus creating a timely positive "socialist attitude toward work."

"Problem families" are thus defined in the family statutes as well as in the penal code. But there is no closed psychological or sociological concept concerning the negative factors. Thus all we have to work with is the finding of those individual symptoms which are relevant to overall familial socialization and especially for negative living conditions in the families.

In the foregoing, the emphasis is as a rule generically placed upon the positive factors which are supposed to work in combination to prevent or remedy defective developments³⁰.

This has given rise to a catalogue of characteristics which are suitable for describing and categorizing families and which can differentiate among variable, positive and negative types of families. They overlap partially with the characteristics and criteria for children reported on above.

Specifically, they include:

Material characteristics

--socioeconomic status

--financial situation

--housing situation

Medical characteristics:

--hygiene

--nutrition

--addiction problems (alcoholism)

Structural characteristics:

--family integrity

--number of children

--working wife

--criminality

Emotional, cultural, educational characteristics: (i.e., the "familial climate"):

--relationship between the marriage partners

--relationships between parents and children

--emotional ties

--outside interests

--neglect, abuse

--child rearing styles and deficiencies (arbitrariness and extremes as described by Glueck and Blueck³¹)

--attitude toward school, work, performance (including loafing on the part of the parents).

Among those families which have attracted the attention of or been subject to measures taken by the Youth Aid, negative manifestations among the above cited characteristics occur with the following frequencies and sequence:

The first place is unequivocally occupied by the negative influence of a low social milieu, which is characterized by a low educational and occupational qualification of the parents. Here the transition to an antisocial milieu is partially fluid (e.g., alcoholism, loafing, criminal history).

Also, a great number of children (three or more) has proven negative effects, especially on the state of development of the children in day nurseries and kindergarten, as well as in their school performance.³² Added to this is the fact that mothers in such families feel that greater demands are made on them by job and family; that they experience more illnesses, complications of pregnancies and births, as well as greater infant mortality³³. These data militate unequivocally against family policies which specifically aim for families having three or more children.

Additionally, internal turmoil and instability of families exert negative influences upon children which are at least as severe as broken homes (such as those caused by high divorce rates among couples with children³⁴). The "familial climate" or the "family atmosphere"³⁵ discussed above, emotional ties and mutual interest, all of which are considered in their effects upon the development of a "firm political basic attitude," are significantly secondary to socioeconomic or structural characteristics or act in turbulent and unstable families as negative reinforcements.

5. Concluding Remarks

We find that "deviant behavior" primarily appears to be a problem of families having a low socioeconomic status. In case of additional cumulatively acting negative characteristics, these families are classified as being "asocial" or "antisocial."

For "problem families" thus described, when we are dealing with intrafamilial circumstances, we can find analogous cases in both German states. Results agree with Western family research to such an extent that we cannot merely use the concept of a "system-caused conflict." There are however significant differences in extrafamilial conditions. Even the terminology used for their identification is a different one and at the same time contains difference in weighting (see above): while in the GDR there are such designations as "asocial milieu" and "antisocial families," terms like "disadvantaged," "handicapped" or "underprivileged" families are used in the FRG. There is a concomitant difference in the severity or tolerance of countermeasures. But the subject is the same stratum of society.

An overall difficulty for family research in both East and West is posed by the requirement for a more subtle recognition of intrafamilial structures and interactions. In this respect, Western research has found an approach by way of child rearing styles as well as by way of a systematic observation of parent (usually mother) and child interactions, which has hardly been attempted in the GDR, with a few exceptions³⁶.

Despite the unequivocal results, a restriction primarily upon the families' socioeconomic status appears to be an oversimplification in view of the fact that even in those cases the reactions and responses of children can be quite varied. Evidently the definitions of problems in terms of deficiencies and asocial conduct are too restrictive. Especially for this reason a spotlight is thrown upon the lower social stratum, because manifest problems are represented there to a greater extent and are more easily recognizable. On the other hand, families in an intermediate and higher social and occupational milieu in all modern industrialized states excel by making particularly strenuous efforts for the acquisition and rewards of status, whereby performance and discipline within these families are particularly preferred and practiced. That is all the more true for families in the GDR in view of the considerable demands for performance, even though this set of problems is hardly discussed there. Of special interest would be the hitherto unexplored question of the effects of sublimating conduct upon the children; these effects are probably functioning in the extrafamilial area in a rather inconspicuous and adaptive manner. But the hidden, more subtle differences are not sufficiently dealt with. Because even the quiet, inconspicuous ones can certainly cause problems for themselves and others, albeit different problems from those listed in the catalogues of characteristics. Beyond that, less spectacular deviations from the norm can also create problems over the long term, if for instance they derive from rebellion against a totally adapted parental home. Another subject for investigation would be the extent to which discrepancies occur between behavior in public versus that practiced within the family circle. Finally we might ask whether and to what extent divergent styles of upbringing occur contrastingly within the family and in extrafamilial territory, which is indicated by the noticeable withdrawal and spoiling compensation on the part of many parents.

At most, there is criticism in the GDR to the effect that with increasing affluence of increasingly large parts of the population consumer demand and desires keep increasing out of proportion and that the implementation of such desires takes up so much time in the families that they are increasingly conflicting with social involvement and a positive integration into the GDR's social system.³⁷ That too would militate against too intensive an observation of families in the lower social strata.

Within the context of investigations and analysis of deficiencies in the GDR, an entire group of additional aspects remains neglected. We will here cite them as a wish list.

Research results are lacking for instance about early childhood and here especially about the role of the parents (especially mothers) as compared to extrafamilial care; Schmidt-Kolmer³⁸ is partially dealing with this. Nor are there any thorough empirical investigations on the position of women within family, work and organizations and on problems caused by their multiplicity of roles in their effects upon the family as well as in their effects upon sex-related disadvantages on girls within the families. The problems of early marriages and pregnancies would be significant as to its effects upon the young family, apart from the fact of high divorce rates, also with respect to the development of the children in such families.

But even with differentiated investigative efforts the spotlight upon the family must not be worked to death. Otherwise we would have no discussion on the extent to which the undesirable developments can be traced to the deficiencies or errors of the system, e.g., its concept of education which is no ambitious as to be unattainable for the average person ("an all-around, creative, socialist personality").

Negative consequences can be engendered also by exaggerated control, discipline, one-sided information and comprehensive punishment in the extrafamilial area, as well as the preempting of the time of all members of the family by social, political and occupational duties.

Finally, heavy extrafamilial requirements made on both parents cause an overload on small children and to an even greater extent, school children by long daily absences from their homes, which manifests itself especially by lack of concentration and poor performance in school.

In a larger sense, "problem families" can be seen as families which are over-taxed and overloaded by the system--but this is not a conclusion arrived at in the GDR.

One way to avoid putting all the blame on the family is an attempt to create a systematic link between the family and the extrafamilial institutions (starting with day nursery, indergarten, school, childrens' and youth organizations up to the work collective). This experiment of an increasing collectivization of people in all walks of life has not yet been completed in the GDR. In view of psychological insights it must however be doubted whether a permanent public life, permanent commitment and control and continuous integration into groups can be borne by the people concerned without psychological damage (e.g., in the form of neuroses) and accomplished without destroying the family. Rather, it is believed that a balance between individuality and collectivity are indispensable in community life and in the life of the individual. For this purpose, the family in the GDR still offers the only possible haven unless we are dealing with so-called "problem families."

FOOTNOTES

1. I presented this subject in the form of a lecture and invited discussion at a meeting of the Family and Youth Sociology Section of the German Sociological Society in November 1981 in Arnoldsheim. Questions and suggestions made by my colleagues on the occasion have been incorporated into this article.
2. Exact publication title: B. Hille: Family and Socialization in the GDR, Opladen 1982 (will be published in late 1982 by Leske Verlag, Opladen). Many additional literature sources will be contained therein.
3. Among others, in K. Scheewind and H. Lukesch (ed): Family Socialization, Stuttgart 1978.

4. See also: W. Jaide and B. Hille: "On Problems and Opportunities for Intercultural Comparisons of Juveniles In the FRG and GDR." In: W. Jaide and B. Hille (ed.): Youth in Both German States, Opladen 1977, pp 9-25.
5. This is indicated, among others, by studies on the choice of occupations by juveniles, which are compared in: B. Hille, "Psychological Aspects of Choice of Occupation in the Two German States." In: B. Hille and B. Roeder (ed.): Contributions to Research on Juveniles, Opladen 1979, pp 11-30; on the subject of choice of occupation and family, the following analysis provides important criteria for comparison: W. Jaide, "Influences on Choice of Occupation by the Milieu." In: Stoll, F. (ed.): Psychology of the 20th Century. Vol XIII: Application in Occupational Life, Zurich 1981, pp 415-453.
6. These results are contained also in the more recent publications of the Central Institute for Juvenile Research in Leipzig, e.g., in W. Friedrich and H. Mueller (ed.): Psychology of 12-22-year-olds, East Berlin, 1980.
7. More detail on this in: B. Hille, "Opportunities for Sociological Comparisons Between the Two German States." In: PSYCHOLOGISCHE RUNDSCHAU, 1981, Vol 3, pp 180-199.
8. GDR Family Code of 20 December 1965 (Legal Gazette Part 1 No 1, p. 2).
9. A detailed overview and analysis on this can be found in B. Hille (see footnote 2 above); reference is made also to F.W. Busch: Family Child Rearing in the GDR's Socialist Pedagogy, Frankfurt/Berlin/Vienna 1980 (unchanged reprint of the same publication of 1972).
10. The following publications from the GDR, in which empirical findings are reported in greater detail, are rather exceptional to date:

R. Borrmann and H.J. Schille: Preparation of Juveniles for Love, Marriage and Family Life. Theoretical problems, empirical data, pedagogic consequences; East Berlin 1980; O. Kabat vel Job, A. Pinther, M. Reissig: Youth and Family--Family-related Factors in the Personality Development of Juveniles, East Berlin 1981.
11. The following initial, particularly careful empirical studies are noted:

H. Löwe: Problems of Inadequate School Performance, East Berlin 1963, 2nd ed. 1971.

J. Guthke: Determinants of School Performance in Juveniles, in: JUGENDFORSCHUNG, Vol 14, pp 63-87.

Among other sources, the subject continues to be discussed on a current basis in the journal PAEDAGOGIK.

12. A. Freiburg, "Temporary Increases in the Number of Individual Punishable Offenses--GDR Criminality in 1980," in: DEUTSCHLAND-ARCHIV 1982 Vol 2, pp 148 and 151.
13. All youth studies performed by various institutions in the FRG are Unanimous in proving this (among them: EMNID in Bielefeld; Institute for Youth Research, Munich; Psydata, Frankfurt); and finally also the studies conducted at the Research Office for Juvenile Problems, Hanover: W. Jaide: "Eighteen Year-Olds Between Reaction and Rebellion, Opladen 1978; by the same author: "The Inconspicuous Normals," in: STIMMEN DER ZEIT, Vol 3, pp 203-210.
14. Most of the publications on the various aspects, mostly available in essay form are listed in greater detail by B. Hille (see footnote 2 above); here we wish to cite particularly: R. Werner: "Problem Families--Family Problems," East Berlin 1978. The journal JUGENDHILFE also contains numerous articles on this subject; it was scrutinized particularly for the period 1970-1981.
15. See also: A. Freiburg: "Problems and Results in Comparative Criminology; General Criminology and Juvenile Criminology in German-German Comparison." In: B. Hille and B. Roeder (ed.): Contributions to Youth Research, Opladen 1979, pp 121-142. By the same authors: Criminality in the GDR: On the Phenomenology of Deviant Behavior in the Socialist German State, Opladen 1981.
16. See also the contributions by G. Freiburg, "On the Problem of Exceptional Students in the FRG, the GDR and Austria" (pp 95-119) and by A. Freiburg (see footnote 15 above) in: B. Hille and B. Roeder (ed.): Contributions to Youth Research. Social-Psychological Findings on the Juvenile Age Group in Both German States, Opladen 1979.
17. H. Dettenborn, "Relationships Within the Psychologically Relevant Determination Complex of Juvenile Criminality", in: PROBLEME UND ERGEBNISSE DER PSYCHOLOGIE, 1971, Vol 39, pp 27-79.
18. Mentioned in: A. Kossakowski (ed.): On the Psychology of Schoolchildren, East Berlin, 1969; A. Kossakowski and K. Otto: Psychological Investigations on the Development of Socialist Personalities, East Berlin 1971; H.D. Schmidt, "The Close Definition of the Definition of the Developmental Psychological Concept of Assimilation," in: ZEITSCHRIFT FUER PSYCHOLOGIE, Vol 3, pp 261-275.
19. See also: G. Helwig, "Development of Theories on Deviant Behavior With Consideration of Social Disadvantage," in: Edition Deutschland-Archiv, The GDR in the Process of Detente: Life Style Under Real Socialism. Cologne 1980, pp 77-87.

20. See footnote 11; a variety of data is contained also in E. Schmidt-Kolmer (ed): On the Influence of Family and Day Nursery on the Development of Children in Early Infancy, East Berlin 1977.
21. Werner (footnote 14 above); G. Kraeupl, "Defective Child Rearing in Families and Juvenile Criminality," in: NEUE JUSTIZ, Vol 34, No 7, pp 303-306; H. Szewczyk and H.U. Jaehnig, "On the Problem of Awareness of Right and Wrong in Antisocial Wrongdoers," in: WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ZEITSCHRIFT DER HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITAET BERLIN, Legal-Philological Series XXVII, 1978, No1 1, pp 125-128. Another large quantity of data is contained also in H. Szewczyk: The Alcoholic. Alcoholism and Alcohol Criminality, Jena 1979.
23. M. Borys and H. Krueger, "Causes, Conditions and Processes in the Genesis of Exogenous Psychological Developmental Disturbances in Children," in: PROBLEME UND ERGEBNISSE DER PSYCHOLOGIE, 1978, Vol 67, pp 47-64; H.R. Boettcher: Parents in Retrospect: A Psychological Investigation of Neuroses, East Berlin 1968.
24. See also Helwig (footnote 19).
25. Kraeupl (footnote 22), p 303.
26. Werner (footnote 14).
27. Family Code of the GDR (footnote 8), p 10.
28. Continuing discussions are ongoing about these problems and possibilities of improving educational measures in the journal JUGENDHILFE (e.g., 1971, vols 5, 11, 12; 1973, Vol 12; 1975: Vol 9; 1976: Vol 2; 1979: Vol 1; 1980: Vol 11).
29. Among other sources in S. Graupner, "On the Role and Responsibility of the Family in Child Education," in: JUGENDHILFE 1981, Vol 4, pp 6-14.
30. E.g., in E. Mannschätz, "Objectives in Educational Counseling of Parents" in JUGENDHILFE 1979, Vol 1, pp 6-14.
31. E. Glueck and S. Glueck: Youthful Violators of the Law, Stuttgart 1963.
32. Loewe (footnote 11 above): Schmidt-Kolmer (footnote 20 above).
33. L. Hinze: On the Influence of Occupational Activity and Socio-Familial Conditions on Womens' Health--A Study in Social Medicine. Dissertation, Magdeburg Medical Academy, 1979.
34. Schmidt-Kolmer, among others (footnote 20 above); H. Ahnert reports on extremely negative incidences in: Studies on the Influence of Anti-social Family Conditions Upon the Physical and Psychological Development of Children in the Kalbe (Milde) District; dissertation, Magdeburg Medical Academy, 1969.

35. Several publications and studies by H. Krueger are available on this, which are constantly being cited; it can already be found in condensed form in H. Krueger, "The Influence of Family Conditions on the Personality Development of Children and Juveniles," in: JUGENDHILFE, 1972, Vol 7/8, pp 205-215.
36. H. Krueger: Family Conditions of Personality Development of the Child, With Special Attention to the Development of Social Attitudes; dissertation B. Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, 1979; E. Littmann and E. Kasielke, "On the Diagnosis of Parental Child Rearing Measures," in: PROBLEME UND ERGEBNISSE DER PSYCHOLOGIE, Special Issue 2, 1970.
37. Among other sources, mentioned by G. Kraeupl (footnote 22 above), p 304.
38. Schmidt-Kolmer (footnote 20 above).

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CSO: 2300/348

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DEPUTY CIVIL DEFENSE HEAD URGES IMPROVEMENT IN COMMAND ORGANS

East Berlin SCHUETZEN UND HELFEN in German Vol 2 No 3, Mar 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Maj Gen R. Schuetz, deputy commander, GDR Civil Defense: "For Great Effectiveness of Civil Defense Command Organs"]

[Text] In the 25 years of its development, our civil defense has made very substantial progress. This important component of our society and reliable sector of our socialist national defense effort is today an arena for the effective participation of many active citizens, including among them a high percentage of women and girls. Constantly ready for deployment, they have fulfilled their voluntary obligations honorably, often at the cost of high personal sacrifice. Many severe tests have been passed in the areas of disaster control and maritime rescue, in the course of their field exercises and inspections--and not least in their basic and continuing training. All of this gives the full-time and voluntary members a sense of justified pride in their achievements. Much credit for this successful record of growth and expansion of the civil defense organization of the GDR is due to the headquarters and staffs at all levels which have acted as the command organs of their local and regional civil defense directors.

Stability and Effectiveness of Command Organs Have Grown

We can assess the significant growth in stability and effectiveness of our command organs, particularly as a result of the initiative of the 10th party congress and in the course of the translation into action of its far-reaching resolutions. Our staffs are led by politically and professionally trained cadres whose loyalty to our party has been, and continues to be, proved; they have fulfilled their assignments in an exemplary fashion and many of them can point to records of years of experience. This assessment holds true for the overwhelming majority of the members of command organs at all levels.

I would like to point out just a few of the many strides forward in the activity of our command organs, though without making any claim to completeness: --there has been good progress in the capacity of our staffs to translate into practical action the directives of the chairmen of local government councils, mayors and plant managers in terms of particular conditions and circumstances. This is mainly the result of the continued implementation of the leading role of the party in command organs and the high efficiency of our training programs. The result is that we now have achieved a unification of political-ideological

and technical planning of civil defense measures and that the earlier occasional separation of the two has now been overcome.

--the majority of our staffs, as a result of long years of cooperative effort and successfully met challenges as well through common training, have evolved into genuine collectives in which each member knows the other in all his strengths--and weaknesses--and each knows and respects the work of the other. This collectivity together, of course, with the consistent demonstration of individual leadership, I regard as an extremely important condition for all success in civil defense.

--our staffs have made very significant advances in mastering the theoretical and practical aspects of the command process. They are today well along toward being able to organize the cooperative efforts of various state and societal sectors, of controlling and processing the flow of information, of judging the situation realistically, of preparing carefully worked out alternative proposals for final decision by the local civil defense director and of assuring the requisite controls for the execution of those decisions. To cite only a few among many others, I would like to mention here the staffs of the cities of Wurzen in Leipzig Bezirk and Meissen in Dresden Bezirk which, since 1981, have given an especially good account of themselves in the preparation and carrying out of complex exercises in their cities. They have mastered the task of coordinating their efforts with those of the various departments of their municipal councils and of achieving the coordination of these sectors with each other, of preparing well thought out proposals for the decision of the civil defense directors and of carrying these decisions out in a thoroughgoing fashion.

This established operational activity of both of these command organs was an important prerequisite for the success of the exercises referred to above. Yet it is also what distinguishes both staffs in their entire range of activity. They have for years been able to maintain a stable personnel strength, have carried out their training regularly and have worked very closely with their municipal departments and societal organizations. In both staffs the deputy major functions as chief of staff.

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the civil defense organization, both staffs were awarded a civil defense distinguished service medal.

We can thus record a generally favorable balance in the evolution of our command organs. At the same time, however, we must all clearly understand that the more rigorous demands of the 1980's for the further development of our civil defense will call for even greater efforts on the part of all of our staffs and demand even greater efficiency of effort.

Constant Perfection of Leadership at All Levels

To assure the preservation of the gains already achieved and to attain the objectively necessary growth of deployment readiness and capability of our civil defense, it is essential that the organization, forms and methods of

leadership at all levels be constantly perfected and to guarantee a higher all round level of efficiency. These are some of the tasks necessary toward these ends:

First. We will focus upon the greater effectiveness of the political-ideological effort. This is and will continue to be the keystone of all our efforts in mobilizing the members of the command organs to peak efficiency. The socialist consciousness of every member is an absolutely necessary prerequisite for the high capability of every command organ. Each chief of staff must be constantly aware of this fact. They must make an even greater effort to carry out effective and credible political-ideological activity together with their deputies or their political officers and all party members. The continuation of the party's leading role in the command organs is decisive to our success in the future.

Second. We will emphasize the development and strengthening of the staffs as socialist leadership collectives. Among other things, this will require:

- party-based, comradely relationships among the members of the staffs, unitary conceptions of the tasks and the paths to their solutions;

- constant and thorough further development of the political and technical competencies of the collective;

- persistent, character-moulding training of the members of the staffs, especially as measured by performance;

- strengthening and maintenance of physical fitness.

Third. The consistency of effort and the operative readiness of the staffs must continue to be strengthened. This will involve:

- the working climate prevailing in a command organ. It must be supportive of criticism and self-criticism, creativity, deployment readiness and the struggle for the solution of even the most complex tasks;

- a precise distribution of functional duties. All members must bear an approximately equal share of the load in accordance with their capacities and skills. The disproportionate load still carried by some members who can always be relied upon and the preoccupation of others with marginal problems must cease;

- the development of each member's capacity to assume temporarily the duties of another. This assumes, of course, that the members of the staff possess the requisite knowledge and experience;

- a tight operational organization, clear and well thought out operational principles and deployment-ready technical equipment.

Fourth. The staff and each of its members must be capable of even more qualified planning of all operations. Without a carefully worked out plan no major operation can be carried out--especially those operations which are linked to the work of other groups of which require the collaboration of

several sectors, as for example, the technical departments of the municipal council. Planning--when carefully worked out--will assure that it is the priority tasks which will determine the activity of the staff. This will rule out double effort, loss of capacity and subjectivism. It will assure the purposeful allocation of manpower and equipment. All of this holds true for operational planning as well as for deployment planning.

The lack of planning is the most dangerous phenomenon at all levels of leadership. For the plan to have some degree of permanence, it must be well worked out and be relevant to the concrete situation or the stage of development.

Fifth. It is important that the chiefs of staff at all levels continue to qualify themselves and project an image of a socialist leadership personality. As in every collective, the smooth functioning of operations of the staff depends essentially upon its leader. It is primarily as the result of the untiring efforts of these leadership personalities at the head of the command organs that we have been successful in achieving the prerequisites for greater leadership effectiveness in accordance with line of development laid down by the party.

It is my belief that our chiefs of staff must learn more effectively how to assure the uninterrupted efforts of the command organs under all situational circumstances, how to educate their coworkers to fulfill their tasks promptly and effectively, to enhance the effectiveness of the staff within the realm of responsibility of the local civil defense director and to organize its cooperative efforts together with the key economic organs or plants as well as the societal organizations.

It appears to me to be urgent, to say something about the relationship of the civil defense director and the chief of staff: this must be an especially close relationship of trust. The chief of staff must be able to put himself inside the thinking of his director and to act accordingly. It is not, of course, the task of the civil defense director to make decisions on questions of detail--in fact, he does not even have to know of the detail in every instance. He will logically leave the organizational part of the operation, the "everyday work," to his chief of staff and be able to rely with confidence on the work of his command organ and its chief of staff.

Sixth. The further enhancement of the effectiveness of our command organs and the training of staff require greater attention. This must be focused, in the wide range of its possible forms, primarily upon increasing the collective efficiency of the staffs, upon training them in dealing with the solutions to leadership tasks, of developing realistic concepts for possible deployment of the command organ and to enable every member of the staff to carry out his functional or service obligations with the skill of a virtuoso. Great efforts must be made to raise all command organs up to the level of the most advanced. In doing so, we can hope that our periodical will continue to make its important contribution through publicizing positive experiences.

Many other important tasks for raising the effectiveness of our command organs still remain before us.

Just as we have been able to accumulate experience in cities and smaller communities in the course of our command organs evolution into civil defense staffs, so too must we utilize the analogous process in industrial combines, factories and other installations. We see the qualification of chiefs of staffs as a top priority task to which the responsible directors, command organs and other entities must give their utmost attention.

The quality, stability and deployment readiness of our cadre personnel must always demand our highest attention. There must be bolder and generally stronger efforts made to find and employ women in leadership positions.

We look upon guaranteeing order and discipline and the unconditional execution of directives as a permanent responsibility. Finally, the degree to which command organs are supplied with equipment and technology as well as their conscientious maintenance and care play a very important role.

Between the factors that we have indicated here and those many others which could not be cited because of lack of space, there exists a close dialectical relationship in which political-moral qualities and a firm socialist consciousness are the decisive characteristics of every members of a socialist leadership collective.

There are also the very factors which must be at the center of all efforts to raise the effectiveness of the activity of the command organs of our civil defense.

We are certain that in the future every member of a command organ will make his personal contribution toward fulfillment of the demanding tasks set for our civil defense at the 20th congress of the SED.

9879

CSO: 2300/325

SED WARNS AGAINST 'IDEOLOGICALLY MIXED MARRIAGES'

West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 11 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Michael Mara, staff member, DER TAGESSPIEGEL: "'Ideologically Mixed Marriages' Are Suspect--GDR Citizens Are to Consider Ideology When Choosing Their Partners." For related information see translations published under quoted headings in the following JPRS issues of this series: East Berlin EINHEIT article, "Young Generation's Own 'Particular Developmental Path' Stressed," 81425, 2 Aug 82, No 2039, pp 2-10; East Berlin NEUE ZEIT, 'Causes, Consequences of Marriage Failures in GDR Analyzed,' 80802, 13 May 82, No 2009, pp 80-83; Hamburg DIE ZEIT, "Young Generation's Alienation From Regime Analyzed," 81023, 10 Jun 82, No 2021, pp 58-64]

[Text] If in the FRG, let us say, a member of the Alternative Party [an anti-establishment environmentalist group] marries a girl he loves who is active in the Junge Union [Young Union, youth group of the Christian Democrats], no one would be troubled, with the exception perhaps of the parents. In the GDR, however, things are different. If a young functionary of the FDJ (Freie Deutsche Jugend--Free German Youth) falls in love with a committed Christian and wants to marry her, then this is not looked upon favorably. He is given a sound lecture because such "ideologically mixed marriages" are suspect in the GDR, especially in functionary circles.

Love Alone Is Not Enough

Therefore young people in the GDR are to pay more attention to "ideological questions" when choosing their partners and marrying them. In recent media reports they have frequently been informed that "love alone" can hardly bestow lasting happiness, that basic interests and views must also coincide. Wherever this is not the case, where there exist, for example, "considerable ideological differences," later disappointments can hardly be ruled out, an SED newspaper has recently warned.

A guidebooklet from the GDR State Publishing House, entitled "Young People in Marriage," stresses that "conformity with the basic questions of the time, the attitude toward our society, are very important" in choosing partners. The "political maturity" of the partners may "differ thoroughly," but there must be "certainty of the ability to understand each other and to arrive at common convictions."

"No one should minimize such questions," the guide goes on to say. "The attitude toward society, life, the struggles of our time" determines the family's life style, influences large and small decisions and "especially the essence and success of child raising." It is therefore "very important," according to the publication, that "one's own political and ideological attitude is strengthened" before marriage "so that a true standard is ascertained for choosing of partners."

Many GDR citizens who want to marry, especially those in higher positions, seem to take to heart the ideological advice on choosing partners. In matrimonial ads, for example, "m.-l. WA" (Marxist-Leninist Weltanschauung) is pointed out ever more frequently. Among those seeking partners with this type of philosophy are army personnel (presumably noncommissioned and commissioned officers), educators, engineers and other college or technical school graduates, as a look at the "Marriage Market" column in the East Berlin WOCHENPOST, for example, shows.

Favorite Topic of Conversation

Nevertheless there is no assurance that GDR citizens who share a common communist philosophy have a more happy and stable marriage than those who do not have the same convictions. Party members get divorced at least as often as those with no party affiliation, and in the highest functionary circles divorces are the usual thing. While the GDR media on principle do not report on these matters, the affairs of prominent people, whatever manages to "leak out," are favorite topics of conversation among the public.

Thus it is public knowledge that the East Berlin SED chief and possible successor to Honecker, Konrad Naumann, some time ago married the director of the Theater of the Palace of the Republic (tip), whose first marriage had been to Hermann Kant, the president of the writers' union. Meanwhile there seems to be trouble brewing in the marriage, and Naumann has allegedly taken up with another artist. For years there has been talk that Erich Honecker is separated from his wife, Margot, the minister for public education. Her brother, Manfred Feist, chief of the Central Committee's Foreign Information Department, is said to have been divorced five times. Examples of this sort abound.

Their Backs Turned on Socialism

By no means does the upbringing of children of prominent GDR personages always proceed smoothly. A great many of them have turned their backs on the socialist fatherland. Others have tried to, e.g. Oleg Wolf, the son of the late president of the GDR Academy of Arts, Konrad Wolf, and nephew of the deputy minister for state security, Markus Wolf (who, incidentally, is married for the third time). Among the functionaries' children are also some who have "flipped out" and have renounced their parents.

The "Marxist-Leninist Weltanschauung" by no means guarantees a stable family, and indeed it cannot possibly do so, since even Communists have weaknesses. This seems to be true also for the prominent people of the GDR.

CSO: 2300/365

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS SPEAK ON YOUTH

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 8, 9 Jun 82 pp 8, 9

[Discussion by Central Committee members: "The Party and Youth"]

[Text] The preparations for the plenary session on youth of the party's Central Committee evoked wide-spread discussion. For years there has been a growth in problems connected with various spheres in the life of the younger generation--labor problems and certain problems which seem nearly insoluble. Also taking part in the discussion are members of the Central Committee. Today we are presenting statements by several members of that entire body.

They want to create new things...

Following the period of heated discussions during the years 1980-81, most of the youth have become silent and are waiting. A relative small portion of those who declared themselves to be opponents of the socialist order and the PZPR are conducting activities which support attitudes hostile to the party and to its policies. Likewise a relatively small portion of the youth stand by the party and support its activities. But they have less influence on the "silent majority" than do the extremist opponents of the party. In this silent majority one senses mixed feelings--a little hope but also skepticism that the Central Committee plenum will introduce anything new into the existing situation, but will continue to rely on phrases and promises.

It must be clearly stated that the party's aid for youth organizations--and this is equally true in the field of ideology as well as in assuring that economic conditions will be implemented in independent life--has been insufficient. This manifested itself particularly during the period when the 1980-81 crisis broke out. The youth, brutally awakened from the lethargy of the 1970's by foes who were well-prepared politically and organizationally, were without the advice and practically without the aid of the party. Many persons who had been lecturers and guardians up to that time found themselves under a hail of accusations, often well-founded, concerning the breakdown of party and moral norms. The party activists, busy with their own problems, also frequently left the youth organizations without aid or defenses in the face of attacks by political and ideological opponents.

At the same time, it must be borne in mind that every younger generation wants to struggle and create new things. Under our conditions this struggle must take place with the "old," hence with those phenomena of political, ideological, and economic life which make the start of life difficult for the youth. This is also a struggle with the contradictions and non sequiturs in social life. Taking advantage of this in the matter of creating the new values which the youth has adopted as its own has become a possibility for engaging thoughts and hearts.

We must take maximum advantage of the wave of historical interests and patriotic emotions among the youth to present to it the necessity of preserving the continuity of Polish state sovereignty in a changing political and economic world. A great role should be played here by the historians and political scientists, who must—even at the cost of neglecting their own cultivated fields of specialization—fill in the blank spots in very recent history. For we must bear in mind that the country was saturated during the years 1980-81 with materials from anti-socialist centers, which one-sidedly presented—especially to a youth hungering for historical knowledge—facts which have up to now been insufficiently elucidated by Marxist historians and political scientists. We must with complete esteem but also in accordance with historical truth point out the role which the Catholic Church has played in the history of Poland. Nor in this area must there be any silences or blank spots.

Party members must every day and in every situation take up a principled position with regard to the opponents of socialism, attempting to find methods to convince them of the rightness of our cause on the path of negotiations in reaching an understanding in the name of the highest good, which is the liberty and independence of Poland, as conditioned by its alliances within the framework of the socialist system.

In the relay race of generations of Poles presentday youth bears the obligation of not causing any harm to the national income. This means the obligation of strengthening Polish state sovereignty, multiplying the nation's resources, as well as reinforcing Poland's role and importance in the family of socialist states and the nations of the world.

The superiority of the socialist system over other systems is decided by its humanitarian superiority in the service of man and the nation. The implementation of this depends on all party members regardless of age or position occupied.

Antoni Kwiatkowski
Member of the PZPR Central Committee and
Scientific Worker, Koszalin

Evoke a Sense of Responsibility

The main reason for the formation of the present attitude of the youth toward the party is, above all, the warping of the fundamentals which had been worked out at the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in 1972, which the

youth knew and relied upon. This brought about a breakdown in the system of values, beliefs, and convictions in which the youth had engaged, but then they also ceased to believe and trust in the party's leadership. Furthermore, there was a breakdown in the authority of the party and many of its members who abandoned the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The young party members serving as activists in the youth movement henceforth have felt a barrier on the part of their own contemporaries. It must also be added that many young party members have not withstood the psychological pressure and have given up their party papers. Party functionaries who have been active for many long years in the field of ideology ought to have talks with such young people, explain to them the reasons for the situation which exists in our country, and present arguments in order to oppose the demagoguery which is becoming more widespread among the youth.

A matter affecting the attitude of youth toward the party and the state is the worsening of conditions at the start of life for young persons who are embarking on their independent careers. They are waiting for a specific program for themselves, which, even though it may be difficult, has some genuine prospects for the future.

Such a program should include acts which provide legal norms for such matters as housing construction, maternity leaves and educational allowances, credit policy, establishment of a social minimum, full employment for the graduates of all types of schools, guaranteed rest and recreation periods for children and youths, and status for youth labor cooperatives.

We must also make possible the implementation at all levels of administration and in all areas of initiatives which have been undertaken by youth, such as the following: housing construction (within the framework of the patronage system as well as by cooperatives), untangling bureaucratic red tape at the lowest levels of administration, bringing youth into administration at each plant or institution so that they may acquire a sense of responsibility for the given unit of management or administration, thereby implementing the model of cooperative administration and cooperative management.

A fundamental matter is the employment of youth in accordance with its skills and from the very beginning to engage it in work and responsibility so that these skills may be fully taken advantage of and developed. The next task is to promote young, capable workers regardless of the time spent on the job, age, sex, or organizational membership.

On a scale broader than has been the case heretofore we must profit by the results of efficiency improvements, corrections, plans, and patents, treating them as an advance in the level of a young person, at the same time, assigning a higher rank to all scientific and technical as well as economic associations.

Włodzimierz Wojciechowski
Deputy member of the Central Committee
Director of the PKS [State
Motor Transport] in Kutno

We must change the attitude

I represent a generation of older people which has been active in the labor movement and which has struggled for many decades, at first for a socialist Poland, and then for its strengthening and development.

For we are filled with dread by the menace to socialism in Poland, by attitudes hostile to socialism, by a fashionable, nonideological approach and passivity which has emerged among school-age youth, whether academic types or workers.

Let us consider the causes of this phenomenon, the errors of the party policy up to now, and mainly the fact that the party must work to bring about an efficacious change of political attitudes among the youth. This is an extremely important matter for the destiny of Poland, for the youth notwithstanding, socialism will continue to build and develop it.

Within the context of the many matters connected with youth I would like to draw attention to the matter of the escalating antisocialist propaganda and its influences. It must be emphasized that the slogans of its propaganda, shallow and demagogic but threatening for socialism, have penetrated into wide circles, especially those of young people. At the same time only a few competent people, also including party members, have been inclined to undertake an efficacious struggle against these phenomena.

The party must attain results quickly in this matter. It must begin genuine work on establishing minimum political standards in our society, on a knowledge of the geopolitical realities, on arguments for the Polish reason for being, Poland's actual role in Europe, and against the harmful stereotypes of the eternally dreaming Pole which limit him to a few romantic sighs, uncritically gazing at the West and constantly mistrusting his own neighbors.

These and other important components of social education must be constantly present in the party's ideological work, in the means of mass assignments, in the programs and textbooks of secondary and higher schools, in lectures and readings, as well as in the contents of youth and social educational organizations. Society--and that includes the youth--must learn to communicate with the creditable but also with the difficult moments of its own history, and, what is most important, to attain realistic, useful results, and not only romantic ones, for today and tomorrow.

There is yet another matter which, in the party's long-range policy, must find its own proper dimension. The struggle against the tendencies hostile to socialism will be efficacious if it is waged by the people themselves. I am thinking of the fact that the party policy must undertake the problem of the intelligentsia, personnel, and, among them, those who form and educate the youth and those who, by right of their profession, influence the formation of widely accepted social information. That group of people must be simply and authentically for socialism in a profound and zealous way, not as a label which can easily be changed.

Alfred Janus
Central Committee member, retired,
from Kazimierz Gorny

Pay Heed to Day-to-Day Matters

The policy conducted after the Ninth PZPR Congress, and especially that undertaken by the Fourth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, was obviously conducive among part of the younger generation in correcting the attitudes and beliefs in the consequences of the party's actions.

We must pay heed to the day-to-day matters of young persons and, above all, to correcting housing conditions in cities and villages by means of justifying the activities of youth labor cooperatives within whose framework older specialists ought to participate, helping the youth by their experience. Within the framework of the credits called for in building and managing the housing, a portion, even as much as half of the credits should be amortized on condition of effective participation by the youth. An absolutely necessary condition of these justifications must be irreproachable plant work.

We must certainly remove the barriers which do not permit young skilled persons, unless they have a lengthy work probation period, to occupy responsible positions. We must safeguard the principles of equal wages according to the quality and quantity of the work performed and not only according to the length of the probationary service.

During the period of adjustment to the economic reforms we must take advantage, to a greater degree, of the activities of the Regional Workers Universities, which have been assigned, among other things to retrain workers.

The assignment of the younger generation must be, above all, to carry out the duties resulting from the following extraordinary goals: the strengthening of our country on socialist principles, the elimination of class divisions as well as group and intellectual divisions among the younger generation. The slogans: fatherland, patriotism, and work must be dedicated to this purpose.

Artur Kwiatkowski
Member, PZPR Central Committee,
Private farmer in the village of
Cewka, Wloclawskie Woj.

Implement Decisions Consistently

Up to now a great deal has been said about youth affairs, and on more than one occasion decisions have been made by the Central Committee Plenum or by the Sejm. However, there has always been a lack of a consistent followup in implementing these plans. For this reason also we must realize that making decisions which will never be implemented is incomprehensible. It leads to a lack of faith and confidence in the party and administrative authorities. In society a model has been created of the crafty citizen who does nothing, has money, and, thanks to it, can get everything he wants. But most young people are working or studying and are living under conditions which are far from prosperous. For this reason we young people anticipate from the Central Committee Plenum the undertaking of genuine decisions, and we are counting on the timely implementation of those which have been made. In this factor there

arises a chance to restore credibility to the activities of the party. The consistent implementation of decisions is a matter of no small importance. If this element falls short, it will be hard for the party to win back the confidence of the young people.

In social matters it would seem that too much has already been said. I cite only a small example testifying to the scale of difficulty with which the youth are grappling in this sphere. And so the young citizen finishes his studies at the age of 23 or 24; then he goes into the military service for a year. At the age of 25 he moves, for example, to Czestochowa, and, after 20 years of work, he receives an apartment. He is already 45 years old. The following question presents itself: when is he to found a family, when will he buy furniture, and, after 5 years, will he have to move to a larger apartment? When each of us realizes his own basic plans for life--it is just about time to retire. However, almost all social matters have already been covered in the "Report on the Conditions of the Start of Life among Plant Youth." It is important that all the initiatives of youth proceeding in the direction of correcting the housing and living situations not remain only in the sphere of dreams. We are concerned with their genuine support not only at the central stage but also in the wojewodctwos, cities, gminas, and villages.

Bogdan Borys
Member of the PZPR Central Committee,
Locksmith Foreman at the B. Bierut Foundry
in Czestochowa

Who Pays the Costs of a Crisis?

Serving as a picture of the role and importance of the younger generation in society is its place in political life, the influence of young people on the political decisions which are undertaken. A special place is occupied by the youth movement. It represents the needs, trends, and aspirations of the younger generation. We must decidedly reject the model of the youth movement which was implemented in the 1970's as an expression of the negative tendencies toward centralizing social structures. Moving into first place in the party's relations with regard to the youth is the Leninist principle of coordination between words and deeds. The party must create the conditions for the de facto independence and self-government of the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] along with a partnership-type, subjective treatment of it in sociopolitical life. The party must see in the youth movement its own partner, acknowledge its need to express itself, and create the conditions to make this possible. We must create a system of permanent program discussions with the youth on the contents of the party program. This program should indicate to the younger generation the prospects for socialist Poland as well as the area of the common struggle for socialist ideals and values. The guiding role of the PZPR vis-a-vis the youth movement ought to depend upon ideological inspiration. The party's moral authority is a condition of the efficacy of the actions. The youth movement cannot be administered by the party activists and treated as an instrument. Party units at all levels as well as the basic party organizations must keep up a current knowledge of the

problems of the younger generation and the youth movement, serving to the extent necessary with aid, advice, and political experience.

Attracting young people into its ranks must become a particular concern of the PZPR. We must turn our attention to the shaping up of new forms and methods of political work among the youth of all environments as well as the forms of ideological education. Exclusively qualitative criteria must be employed to decide matters of admission to the party.

As a consequence of the educational divisions, social and legal assurances ought to be made so that young persons can take part in politics. Let us speak out for an increase in the number and role of sets of young delegates to the Sejm of the PRL [People's Republic of Poland] as well as for the complete integration of the ZSMP within the electoral system to the PRL organs of authority. The ZSMP must have an influence on the legislative process by means of delegating its own representatives into the make-up of the sets of legal acts being prepared, mandatory opinions through the units of the youth movement on the plans for new bills, and, finally, on the legislators' initiatives in the organs of authority and the state administration.

Let us acknowledge the Committee of the Council of Ministers on Youth Affairs as an important instrument for the operative solution of the younger generation's problems and, at the same time, an area of continuing common action for unions with differing world-opinion profiles. It ought to introduce these problems into the forum of the other elements of authority.

The younger generation has the right to create guarantees of social justice and renewed credibility; this is its chance, and on it depends, above all, the work and a considerable portion of the obligation to lead the country out of the crisis and develop it further. Above all, it will pay the costs of this process.

Jerzy Trzesniewski
Member of the Central Committee and
secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Factory Committee at
the Warsaw Foundry

2384

CSO: 2600/767

'SZTANDAR MŁODYCH' INTERVIEWS FRENCH STUDENT LEADER

Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 15 Jul 82 p 5

[Interview with Thierry Barbagelata, Secretary of the National French Student Union [UNEF], by Marek Rudzinski: "Your Trump Card Is Culture;" date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] How do you evaluate the possibilities for cooperative work among the National Student Unions in Europe?

[Answer] As is well known, cooperative work among student unions is a reflection of the international political situation. Lately this situation has not been the best, and this can be felt in the student area as well. My union was always dedicated to the idea of international, especially general European, cooperative work, at least to the European Meetings of the National Student Unions, which we initiated together with the ZSP [Polish Student Association] 22 years ago. We came to the present 19th European Meetings full of apprehension that things might reach one of the worst conclusions--that the conference might be broken off. It did not go that far. Discussion was stormy, to be sure, and we did not manage to sign a final communique, but we had the opportunity to exchange views and sustain a dialogue, and that was the main concern, after all. We appreciate the difficulties accumulating before us on the road to next year's meetings, for which we will be the hosts. An important role should be played by the UNEF and the SZSP [Independent Polish Student Association]. The role of the SZSP is particularly important, since Poland's internal situation is used by some people to create international tensions as well as to obstruct student cooperative work. In my opinion, much will depend on your union's taking a constructive approach to Polish students' aspirations.

[Question] I would like to request that you briefly compare your opinions of Poland with what you have seen in our country.

[Answer] On my way here I imagined the situation in Poland to be more dramatic. I can affirm, however, that my picture of the situation was rather close to reality. For the most part I was already familiar with the problems which I encountered here. The UNEF followed the development of events in Poland throughout the whole time with great attention and uneasiness. The imposition of martial law by the authorities of the PRL [Polish People's Republic] was something extraordinarily painful for us. But I would like to emphasize that we consistently take the position which we adopted in August of 1980 that the Poles themselves must solve the internal problems of Poland.

[Question] During your stay in Poland you have had the opportunity to become acquainted with the student milieu. Could you share a few of your reflections from these meetings?

[Answer] My impressions are fragmentary and subjective. Nonetheless, the influence of political events on the students' mood is noticeable. I have spoken both with activists of the SZSP and with non-members. The latter, who represent, after all, the considerable majority, demonstrate an attitude of nonparticipation in public life. It seems to me that this is a position which a large part of the students had adopted much earlier.

The matter of the emergence of a new "independent" student organization came up several times in conversations. But the lack of concrete plans and of real student involvement in its emergence leads me to suppose that for the time being it is a slogan behind which is concealed the desire for more democratization of relations in your schools. I also encountered the opinion that the NSZ [National Student Union], which appeared as an alternative for the pre-August model of the student movement, basically has not fulfilled the hopes pinned on it. The present situation also influences the activity of the SZSP. I know that discussion on the future of the student movement model is under way. Perhaps solutions which will attract the majority of students to the SZSP will emerge from it. I believe that important prerequisites exist for that. I am speaking here above all of the activity of the SZSP in the area of culture. In our country this sphere of activity, which is very important for creating community ties, was done away with at the end of the 1960s, and right now we are trying very hard to reconstruct it.

That is why I feel that basing activity on the infrastructure of the cultural movement and on social-everyday activity, in which the SZSP also has important achievements, can be lasting, and decisive in the student movement. With this, I want to stipulate once more that these are my personal opinions.

9451

CSO: 2600/806

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES OF SOCIETY FOR DEFENSE KNOWLEDGE

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 26, 27 Jun 82 pp 8, 9

[Interview by T. Oziemkowski with Col (academy graduate) Mikolaj Plikus, the Chairman of the Main Directorate of the Society for Defense Knowledge: "On the Activity of the TWO in Favor of the Defense Education of Society"]

[Text] [Question] As you know, the Society for Defense Knowledge [TWO] acts as a collaborator in the process of educating society on defense. Today you have an opportunity to speak in a little more detail about the activities of the Society.

[Answer] The Society for Defense Knowledge is an association of unusual usefulness and has actively participated for 10 years in strengthening and developing the defense of the country. Defense education has become a general phenomenon since defense has joined the ranks of nationwide needs, and the defense system of the State has become primary with respect to all other existing systems. It must be stressed that our ranks include several thousand actively functioning professional and reserve officers, and that these active workers, perfectly understanding matters of defense, are trying to cover education in this wide area of society.

[Question] What preceded the 10 years of activity?

[Answer] The Society, established in 1972, has continued the tradition and experience of the Military Science Circles, which had existed since 1960.

[Question] Was there need for change?

[Answer] Obviously. The Military Science Circles were not a public organization and acted mainly in the military community. In contradistinction we have adopted new and considerably broader tasks in the area of defense education for different professional and social communities. Here I must add that this new and broader area of tasks has been dictated by the development of the political and military situation in the world, unfavorable for peace, and thus by the increase in the threat of danger to our country.

[Question] In the initial period the activity of the Society....

[Answer]...was not easy for us. By searching and experimenting we attempted to lay the foundation for more qualitative development in the Society. Among the most important ventures of this period I would number the formation of more

than 100 local units, the approval of lecturers, the development and lively embodiment of the assumptions for lecture activity and the new idea of publishing activity, the organization of specialized courses, elaboration of the statutes and program, and improvement of cooperation between TWO and socio-military administrative and organizational authorities.

[Question] Later, in the most active and especially the most solicitous work of the Society....

[Answer]...were and continue to be institutions, places of employment and organizations involved with the defense of the country.

[Question] Does TWO have a serious publishing output?

[Answer] Yes, without it, it would be difficult for our lecturers to work at all. The first issue of ZESZYTY POPULARNONAUKOWE [Popular Science Notebooks] of this year carries the name "Wiedza obronna" [defense knowledge] and has a decidedly different set of problems. In our bimonthly we write about defense in general, civil defense, military technology and the art of war. It also contains the most interesting items from the history of military science. We recall every anniversary of our Army, its services for the national economy and society, and its share in peaceful missions. In order to complement the written word, we arrange and distribute sets of instructional slides by subject.

[Question] In the beginning we spoke about the general activity of TWO.

[Answer] In the course of 10 years our lecturers have delivered almost 70,000 talks for about 3 million listeners, workers in various institutions and factories, school youth and Reserve Officers Clubs. I would like to emphasize that on the occasion of our anniversary the most worthy active members, including "veterans" from the Military Science Circles, mainly those who had remained true to us, were distinguished for the first time by the recently established medal "For Service to the Society for Defense Knowledge." Among others the distinguished people included: Capt (doctor habilitatus) Zdzislaw Frankowicz, Col (academy graduate) Aleksander Gawryszewski, Col (reserve) Jan Bugalski, Capt (reserve) Jan Laniecki, Col (reserve) Bronislaw Zdunczyk, Col (reserve) Stanislaw Czyzkowski and Maj (reserve) Henryk Karpinski.

[Question] Does the Society have its own patrons?

[Answer] Our activities are supported very sympathetically by various central institutions, mainly: The WP [Polish Army] General Staff, the WP Main Political Directorate, the Inspectorate of Civil Defense of the Country and the commands of the military districts and branches of the Armed Forces, as well as by the commands of the military academies and higher officers schools.

[Question] Could you tell us what the most important tasks, which will face the Society in the very near future, are?

[Answer] In order to improve the TWO activity, we are considering the possibility of shifting from a three-level structure to a two-level structure, based on 49 provincial units. In the area of publishing activity we are planning to publish within the framework of popular scientific libraries small volumes on historical-political subjects. We also want to broaden our publishing activity by including PO [expansion unknown], OC [Civil Defense] instructors, OHP [Volunteer Labor Brigades] instructors and lecturers on military studies.

[Question] At the beginning of the second decade of activity of the Society for Defense Knowledge, we hope that it will serve ever better the matter of the defense of our country. We thank you for your interesting interview.

6806

CSO: 2600/779

SUBMARINE CAPTAIN, OTHER PERSONNEL DISCUSS TRAINING, CAREERS

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 26, 27 Jun 82 pp 3, 18

[Article by Zbigniew Damski: "We Submariners ... "]

[Text] The youngest ship commander? At the submarine task group base there is a quick answer: Cwiklak, of course, Navy Captain (engineer) Marek Cwiklak. He has been in command of Ship 294 a full year now; and not too long ago he passed his 30th birthday.

Captain Cwiklak himself--short, stocky and somewhat of a loner--is not completely certain if he is the youngest, and it appears that he attaches little importance to it.

"I became ship commander in the completely normal way," he says. "Step by step, as it should be. I know of more brilliant careers and people who achieved this position in a shorter time period than I"

And What Is This 'Normal Way?'

"First one must complete the WSMW [Higher Naval School]," Capt Marek Cwiklak states very seriously. "I completed it in 1972. The class position was good, the remembrances of my years of study--average; perhaps because there were a bit too many different additional but unexpected tasks. I got involved with submarines the same way; my thesis concerned underwater weapons." weapons."

He had a good start, and he managed to get where he wanted and with proper preparation.

"With this preparation, it is a little different," corrected Captain Cwiklak. "At the WSMW there are no separate specializations, for example, 'submarines' or 'destroyers'. One leaves the WSMW with a bag of knowledge which then must be adapted to service on a specific ship and to a specific position. With regard to a submarine and service on it, however, each and every one must learn from the very beginning. Such is the specific of submarines.

"I started as a commander of the communications and observation department: the eyes, ears and voice of a ship. Radio, signal, sonar and radar operators

are the most numerous after the electromechanical combat department. But there are no departments on any ship that are more or less important....

"That lasted 3 years," recalls Captain Cwiklak. "Then I became a ZDO [Ship's Deputy Commander]. Yes, actually on this '294'."

When a ZDO cites his duties it would seem the rest of the ship's crew has nothing to do. Among other things, a ZDO's duties include training and discipline, order, health services, food, the entire ship "bureaucracy" and so forth.

"This lasted a bit over 6 years," Captain Cwiklak states briefly. I was a ZDO during that time before I was designated by order on 1 April 1981 to the position of ship commander. Thus, I have been in command now, as one can easily count, over one year already."

Is That All!

If one would be satisfied with Capt Marek Cwiklak's laconic replies, it would seem that that is all: 10 years after completing school he occupies two consecutive positions in a ship hierarchy, and in the 33rd year of life becomes a OP [submarine] commander. And if it sounds so far as if it was enough simply to live out these 10 years on a ship, and promotion to the position "first after God" will come on its own, somewhat automatically, for serving out the years.

Cwiklak smiles; the "first mechanic," Ensign (engineer) Zbigniew Bajanowski smiles:

"Such numbers mean nothing here! Nothing happens here on its own or for free. One must carefully train

"The first step in an officer's submarine career is to achieve the right to an 'independent watch.' One can be a distinguished commander of a combat department, but without such a right there is no advancement! This means so much that one can entrust the independent watch at sea, under or above water, only to holders of such an authorization--or when, in fact, 'driving' a ship during the sea watch, and we can compete for this only then when a person has the appropriate amount of experience behind him and passes numerous and not at all easy examinations. This is but the beginning because independent watch has additional levels, up to the 'gold' level.

"And then the turn comes to obtain authorization to command a ship independently," explains Captain Cwiklak. "There are classes here also. I obtained such authorization after serving 2 years as ZDO, and I attained class 1 in 1981."

Theoretically, therefore, in as much as he had the authorization, Captain Cwiklak could have become a ship commander in 1977, 5 years after leaving school. He was then somewhat less than 30 years old.

The first mechanic, Ensign Zbigniew Bojanowski, gives the following example of such trust: there are nearly 3,000 different valves on the ship which must be placed in the proper positions for different maneuvers. Of course, not all at once; in a given situation a single person tends just a few of them. But what if he fails to pay attention, does not make the proper turn in time? All well and good if he acknowledges his fault at once, but if he is frightened will he say that he executed the order?

"Then the reason for the ship's improper operation can be in any number of places. If one manges"

Ensign Bojanowski completed school over 5 years ago, and that is all he needed to become a ship's first mechanic. He achieved all the needed authorizations.

"But I would be lying if I said that the mechanisms of a ship hold no secrets for me. It is not enough merely to know how blocks of specific systems operate alone or with one another; one must also know how and which way each conduit and pipe runs."

A listing of the systems itself is enough: diving and surfacing systems, high and low air pressure systems, the hydraulic system which controls the rudders and ballast flaps, the ventilating and water-fuel system, and the drinking water system.

This is but some of them, but each one is complicated in its own way, consisting of numerous devices interconnected with one another in a veritable labyrinth. But each one is equally important. From the simplest valve to the engine frames and to the several hundred storage battery cells, each of which is as big as a closet and weighs 652 kg.

"Practice," concludes Ens Zbigniew Bojanowski, "and the desire to put one's heart into it. There must be a desire to know this ship in order to become familiar with it."

To Get a Feel For It!

To get a feel for a ship means to know how it behaves in all situations, to uncover promptly each improper operation of specific devices. After all, each ship is different, and each has its own caprices.

The commander speaks of Bojanowski later: "He is very thorough, scrupulous, always with a calculator in hand." These attributes--thoroughness, scrupulousness and sense of duty--are emphasized by the commander along with all positive characteristics.

"It cannot be otherwise here. The stake is too high."

"Lt Ryszard Latos has 6 years experience as a ZDO. He assumed this position after leaving another ship where he was the navigation department commander for 6 years. And my officers aboard the 294 have much less experience, an

"I agree," remarks Captain Cwiklak. "But that is only a play on theoretical numbers. In practice a ship commander bears full responsibility for everything: the crew, the ship, for executing all tasks. Thus he must know the ship as much as possible, know the operation at each station, know the people and be able to command them. He must know 'how to sail,' and in order to do this one has to have experienced several serious damage incidents and collision situations. Thus, in principle, he must be learning all the time because at sea and on a submarine one cannot say that 'I now know everything'."

Take this ship. On shore it is inconspicuous, but the tip-of-the-iceberg principle applies here: that which is on the surface is but a small part of the whole hidden under water. In absolute numbers, in measurements and mass, these are not imposing numbers (placing everything that is essential in the smallest area possible is a design principle for such ships), but such essential devices are innumerable!

In general a ship must move on and under the water, change speed and direction, find the true route at sea, dive and surface, listen and observe what is happening around it on the surface and in the water, and be capable of communicating with the shore and other ships. The people hermetically sealed in it must breathe, eat and satisfy other physiological needs so that they can properly tend the entire mass of equipment together with the basic weapons for which the ship in general was built.

For those who do not get the picture, I will add: there just be two types of propulsion: diesel and electric--together with fuel tanks; a complete vast drainage system with kilometers of pipes; and a electric generating station to provide light in a closed hull and energy for large numbers of complicated electronic equipment. Even an ordinary clock must have a 24-hour face in order to know when it is daytime or when it is nighttime.

And now--also roughly speaking--a commander's duties: he must sail the ship out of port, lead the way to the designated sea region, find the enemy on the sly, attack him with torpedoes, hit the target, and return to base whole. It should be remembered here that during this entire time he also is 'game' which the enemy hunts just as diligently from the water and air using the same know-how and equipment that is just as modern.

That is quite a lot, even if one considers that he has a full crew--several dozen supremely trained specialists--to help him. It is true that each one of them does what he is supposed to do, but always on the commander's order; all final decisions are the commander's, and he has the final word.

"Thus I must trust people," says the commander. "Our entire operation is based on this mutual trust. But I also must be certain that I can truly trust this or that person, that he knows his specialty completely and will do everything that he must do conscientiously. But people differ. How I sleep depends who is on watch or 'sailing' on the bridge. Finally, what dreams a commander has! I nap and react instantaneously to any strange noise."

average of 3 years: 2d Lt (magister engineer) Juliusz Tuszyński, navigation department commander; 2d Lt (magister engineer) Wiesław Wilk, second mechanic and electromotive group commander; 2d Lt (magister engineer) Stanisław Kania, underwater weapons department commander.

"But our boatswain already has 20 years of service, all of it on submarines! Only here, on the 294, Staff Boatswain Wojciech Howader has served continually for the past 8 years, and not too long ago he passed his 40th birthday.

"It is actually these people--the cadre of older and experienced noncommissioned officers--that is the 'sala [translation unknown] of the ship, without which, in general, it would be difficult to go to sea," states the commander without bitterness.

"Of course!," explains Capt Marek Cwiklak wholeheartedly. "There is still more to say."

I Have Learned Something From More Than One Of Them!

Senior Boatswain Henryk Nowaczyk, commander of the mechanics group and POP [Primary Party Organization] secretary, has been on this ship 11 years already; the same goes for Submariner Boatswain Kazimierz Semianow, commander of the technical service group. Boatswain Janusz Oszczudłowski has been leading the signal operators squad for 10 years; Boatswain Dariusz Koloczynski--the motor squad for 8 years; Boatswain Zbigniew Kąkol, the bearded chief of the electricians squad, has 6 years of professional experience behind him; and Boatswain Marcin Damion, chief of the drainers squad and chairman of the ship's SZMP [Polish Union of Socialist Youth], has 5 years. With each of these names, the commander recites an almost sacramental formula: "a good specialist, conscientious, enterprising, good organizer..."

"... simply put, there is no place on this ship for any other kind. He who does not prove true must leave. I repeat: the stake is too high ..."

And what about the youngest, the basic service sailors?

"The rigors and requirements are the same here for everyone, and everyone must master the underwater craft in his specialty; if he so desires, we will teach him because that is where we are here. But if he does not fit or will attempt somekind of trickery, then off to shore with him!"

They come, as it were, directly from the Center for Training Navy Specialists, but they must learn about submarines from the same essentials. This is something else and different--and somewhat counter to human nature: to be locked up in an exceptionally congested area with the knowledge that overhead and all around there is water ...

"Even mental breakdowns occur," the commander informs. "But they are rare occurrences and are discovered immediately. Most people manage ..."

Among those who manage are Chief Tadeusz Andrzejczuk, commander of the drainers squad; Mat [translation unknown] Jan Ratuszak, commander of the

radio operators squad; Chief Jan Wasiuk, torpedo squadron and a 1982 Navy Master in this specialty; Chief Wladyslaw Brysk, commander of the motormen squad; and Stefan Gwiazda, cook 1st class.

"the problem is that they come and go," concludes the commander.

But We Remain

In the long run--the cadre of professional officers and noncommissioned officers--choose their own specialties. But somewhere at the bottom of such a decision--how much depends on the desire to prove oneself in difficult situations and conditions?

"There are such as those ..."

"One time the rudder was damaged at sea. We tinkered with it all night, but nothing. But how can we return here to the base under haul? It would be a disgrace, a blemish for the rest of my life!

"...and we sailed with the engines themselves," the commander recalls. "It took a little while before I understood what to do, because from the beginning the ship reacted in a completely unexpected way. But it turned out all-right; it is just that we had power-plant trouble with a change in speed."

Now they will go to sea--in around a week or so--with young sailors on a training exercise. All other regulation tasks have been completed except for one: the rescue exercise in which Navy rescue ships will also participate.

"I am told that the ship lies at the bottom of the sea, and the rescue ships go to sea. More or less they know the region because the rescue alarm sounds then when our radio station does not answer for 1/2 hour after the last sign-in. They search, and we help them by releasing the rescue buoys on board which are secured to the ship lying on the seabottom. These buoys contain telephones. When they locate us and make contact, a diver descends and a tube is passed from above, from the deck of the rescue ship, depending on need, through which we can scavenge our ballasts with compressed air and thus surface. In another case, food supplies or medicines can be supplied via rocket launchers.

"... outside this, these are completely ordinary people. Bojanowski is interested in photography, *wedkarstwo* [translation unknown] and, as a hobby, tinkering with electronic wonders. The commander, Marek Cwiklak, says, however, that submarines are his hobby, after all he was a 1981 Navy Master in navigation; this year he is a vicemaster. But it hard to believe that 15 years ago he was wearing the railroad student uniform of the Warsaw Railroad Technical School and then worked for a year for the railroad in his native region of Radom.

"But I am not the only one," he adds somewhat casually. My six-year-younger brother, Ireniusz, also completed the same school. Today, Lt (magister) Ireniusz Cwiklak is the first mechanic on another submarine, the ORP ORZEL."

ROMANIA

HUMANISM, FRATERNITY OF NATIONAL MINORITY POLICY STRESSED

Bucharest SAPTAMINA in Romanian 23 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Corneliu Vadim Tudor]

[Text] One of the secrets of Romanians' resistance in history was admirably summarized by the illustrious journalist Valeriu Braniste, who wrote in DRAPELUL dated 1/14 May 1904: "The Romanian people have asserted themselves as factors of order, eager to rise along the peaceful path, so that in fraternal affection with the co-inhabiting nationalities, respecting each other and mutually observing their rights and freedoms there may be cooperation among all the country's sons, without regard to origin and bygone privileges, in the lofty emulation for the progress and happiness of the common homeland." This made it possible for the Romanians to enter each century with their heads up, reaching the radiant peaks of 1 December 1918 when the Great and Everlasting Unification was achieved. In this glorious, but very difficult, process, the language, nationality and awareness of our organic unity were paramount factors. Touching on nationality, Simion Barnutiu wrote in 1848: "It is in it that we were born, it is our mother; we are men because it reared us; we are free because we move in it; we are alive because we live in it; if we are angered, it soothes our pain with national songs. Through it we talk today to our parents who lived thousands of years back; through it our descendants and posterity thousands of years later will know us." Of course -- and historical elements can forcefully corroborate it -- it never was a matter of nationalism, it was only a weapon for defense against the repressive nationalism of others, there were the instinct and lucid will of a nation threatened with destruction to make its ideals and beliefs into a redoubt, to preserve its identity and ethnic characteristic. One of the forms of denationalization, that was most condemned by the judgement of history, was, as is known, the Law on primary education, promulgated in 1907 by count Albert Apponyi, minister of instruction, a law which advocated that all non-Hungarian schools in Transylvania be converted into centers of education in the spirit of the chauvinism of the dominant oligarchy. Among other things, it provided for learning the language of the state to such a degree that "by the end of the fourth year students be capable of clearly expressing their thought in Hungarian, in writing and orally." (TRANSYLVANIA, Dr. Titus Podea, 1936, bilingual Romanian-English issue). No wonder that consequently, as the quoted author goes on, "tens and hundreds of our schools began to close down, after 1907." However, it was a double-edged law, because the Hungarian population, itself, suffered as a result of its draconian provisions. A noted Hungarian personality, Deme Karoly, took stand against these irrational procedures: "The fact that the state puts up one after

another primary and civilian schools in areas inhabited by nationalities while neglecting the areas inhabited by Hungarians is not a proof that our ministers of instruction are guided by too deep an understanding and broad views of statesmen. For, what meaning does it have, for instance, to put up primary schools in the middle of Romanian masses, so that through them one might win one or two Wallachians over for the Hungarian cause while at the same time leave the native Hungarian masses to linger in ignorance?" ("The Situation of Hungary and the Struggle of European Nations," Cluj, 1913.) Moreover, here are a few statistical guides. Only a little while before the liberation of the Romanian nationality, which occurred in 1918, the situation of injustices in Transylvanian education (an area which was a kind of a vulnerable point of the monstrous Austro-Hungarian dualism), was as follows: 2,971,662 Romanians, hence the overwhelming majority of the entire population, only had four lyceums, two gymnasiums, two normal schools, one school of commerce and 2,296 primary schools. For reciprocity, this situation ought to be compared to that of Hungarians in the unified Romania of the interwar era. Although the Bucharest regime had plenty deficiencies, however, thanks to the traditional Romanian humanism, Romania's Constitution guaranteed for minorities equal rights with citizens of Romanian origin. It is illustrative in this respect that in 1934, the 1,353,675 Hungarians in the kingdom had 17 lyceums, 27 gymnasiums, seven normal schools, five schools of commerce, one agricultural school and 1,139 denominational primary schools. Hence, infinitely more than the Romanians had in the prewar period. Until 1918, the situation of Germans was not brilliant either: they only had 214 primary schools and 15 secondary schools. Compare this situation with the one in 1934, when the German minority had, under the Romanian government, a powerful network of educational units: 417 denominational primary schools, 47 state sections with teaching in German, 44 secondary schools and a state-sponsored German section. During the same period, in 55 primary schools in unified Romania tuition proceeded in the language of the minority ethnic groups which had a smaller membership: Serbians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Bulgarians, and others. Relatively good also was the situation of other forms of culture in the languages of coinhabiting nationalities. The Hungarians, for instance, kept their eight cultural societies which existed before the world war, to which were added the "Unitarian Society of Literature" (1922), the "Helikon Transylvanian Society" (1926), other institutions for the promotion of Hungarian art and science, and also two academies: a Catholic one, founded in 1928, and a Reformed one, founded in 1932. Telling, in terms of the situation of all coinhabiting nationalities, are the assessments made by the Budapest cultural personality Lajos Gyorgy in 1926: "It is certain that Hungarians in Transylvania today have an as active and intensive cultural life as the one they had in the 16th and 17th centuries, when the center of gravity of Hungarian culture was almost entirely limited to Transylvania." Far be it from us to want to glorify the state of affairs in interwar Romania. We only wished to point out that, although the Bucharest regime was a bourgeois one and had countless limitations (rightfully condemned today by history), the proverbial humanism of Romanians had the strength to surface. This was the situation and historic truth must not be concealed.

It was natural, it was in compliance with the law of historic development that, based on these traditions, the new system established in Romania after 23 August 1944 bring in this area also greater light and humanism, fairness and socialist equity. All the national minority policy furthered by the Romanian Communist Party is based on the principles of socialist humanism and fraternity to serve the same common homeland, of equal rights and free development of all the country's sons. It is a superior

democracy which centers on legislating the right of every individual to fully and harmoniously develop, regardless of his or her nationality, language, age, sex, and religion. It is a democracy of unity and progress, of unshackled freedom which no irredentist mercenary from outside the country's borders can mar. In face of the filthy wave of chauvinistic pulps through which some wandering and very unhappy souls are attempting to deceive history, world public opinion, we shall answer from here by our realities today, by overwhelming statistical data that are fully borne out by practice and even by the sincere invitation to any eager person, to visit our country in order to see with his own eyes the profoundly humane climate in which all the citizens of our homeland live. No one, no matter how dirty his conscience may be, no matter how shrewdly he might manage to misinterpret the great truths, no matter how well he may be paid by reactionary circles abroad, no one, absolutely no one can impair the friendly relations established during the course of centuries among Romanians and the other nationalities. An adverse history punished too severely both us and them so that we cannot backpedal now, we cannot lose the epochal chance which our revolutionary party provided of even more reinforcing our feelings of fraternity and harmony that inspire the more than 22 million citizens of socialist Romania. This is the thunderous voice of history and no sycophant from the outside can cover it with his voice of a troglodyte eunuch, no radio station can jam it, no matter how powerful its goniometric installations may be and no matter how visibly its microphones might turn green from the heaps of dollars they are absorbing. Today Romania is a big, free and united family, and all the irredentist attempts at instigation and division only strengthen it even more in its belief. I wrote all these things under the influence of the special impression which the reading of a book made upon us. The book is "Invatamintul in Limbile Nationalitatilor Conlocuitoare din Romania" [Education in the Languages of Coinhabiting Nationalities in Romania], recently issued by the prestigious Editura Didactica si Pedagogica [Didactic and Pedagogical Printing House]. It is by no means devoid of interest to point out that the survey was prepared by a team of the Office of Education in Languages of Coinhabiting Nationalities in the ministry involved comprised of: Marin Gaspar, Gergely Laszlo (coordinators), Nikolaus Kleininger, Murvai Laszlo and Sorin Teodorescu. Concomitantly also published in Hungarian, German, English, French and Russian, this book is the most comprehensive and accurate radiograph of the updated situation in Romanian education, speaking convincingly, with the axiomatic vigor of facts, statistics and live testimonies, given by teachers from the ranks of coinhabiting nationalities, on the thriving of all types of schools in Romania. Here are only a few figures on this profoundly democratic phenomenon (which are in full compliance with the provisions of the Law on Education and Instruction), as they emerge from the pages of the book: out of the 29,422 kindergartens, general education schools, lyceums and vocational schools that operated in Romania in the 1980-1981 academic year (day classes) in 3,276 (11%) the educational and instructional process developed in the languages of coinhabiting nationalities; out of these units, 2,502 (76.5%) operated in Hungarian, 679 (20.5%) in German and 97 (3%) in Serbian, Slovak, Ukrainian, Czech or Bulgarian; in light of their or their parents' wishes, out of the 485,846 children and youngsters from the ranks of coinhabiting nationalities who were involved in the above academic year, 60% were taught in their maternal language; more than 6,000 students from the ranks of coinhabiting nationalities last year studied in the evening secondary schools in their maternal languages; studying in various university centers were 13,614 students from among the coinhabiting nationalities, including, as one example, 1700 students of Hungarian nationality who studied in Petofy and Andy's language, and so on. We also learn that,

in the spirit of the same policy pursued by our party and state, Romania ensures the training of a great number of foreign students (18,640 in the 1980-1981 academic year), especially from the developing countries. Please compare these truths with those of 1918 and 1934; in the first part of the comparison you will see the extraordinary difference from the policy of our temporary oppressors, and in the second part, the enormous leap which Romania has made, from an anachronistic society to a revolutionary society. Much more could be written about this exceptional book which is both a political and cultural-scientific guide and a guide of ethics of history. Through it, Romanian education, one with very rich and glorious traditions, appears to us today in its entire value dimensions, the fundamental role which it plays in the complex process of building a modern and multilaterally developed Romania. We conclude by reprinting from the introductory page of the book a vibrant and telling passage from the writings of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the untiring promoter of this visionary and widely open policy: "Our homeland offers boundless opportunities for the assertion and full manifestation of every citizen, of fulfillment of the loftiest creative aspirations; it ensures the broadest civil rights and freedoms, full equality to all citizens, regardless of their nationality. Our party and state have ensured the full and definitive solution, in the spirit of scientific socialism, to the national minority problem, a new life for all working people, whether they are of Romanian, Hungarian, German, Jewish or other nationalities."

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AMENDED DECREE ON MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD INDUSTRY

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 55-56, 10 Jun 82 pp 1-31

[Decree No 298/1979 of the Council of State on Organization and Operation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry--republication*]

[Excerpts] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

CHAPTER I General Provisions

Article 1. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, in accordance with the law, carries out the unified leadership of the entire agriculture, insures its continual progress and the economic development of the socialist state and cooperative organizations in agriculture.

Also, it provides for development of the food industry under conditions of the superior utilization of vegetable and animal agricultural raw material resources and for increasing and diversifying the production of food goods in agreement with the requirements of the national economy.

Article 2. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry bears the entire responsibility for the unified implementation of party and state policy in the area of agriculture and the food industry and it fulfills the job as coordinating ministry for activity in the area or what takes place in the units under other central or local organs of state administration.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry takes measures to integrate the production and economic activity of the state and cooperative agricultural units with a view to utilization of the land fund with maximum efficiency, the technical resources and labor force, which should lead to a more emphatic growth in vegetable and animal production.

Article 3. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry leads, guides and controls the units under it and, as plan holder, is responsible for fulfilling the plan for all its activity.

* Republication on the basis of Article IX/Decree 100/8 March 1982 published in BULETINUL OFICIAL, Part I, No 27, 15 March 1982, giving new numbering to the Articles. Decree 298/1979 was published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 73, 6 August 1979.

Article 4. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry provides for application of the laws, decrees as well as Council of Ministers decisions in its area of activity.

Article 5. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry collaborates with the other central organs and ministries, as well as with the local organs for the purpose of fulfilling its duties.

In order to provide for the continued growth in production, development and consolidating of the agricultural production cooperatives, the state and cooperative united agroindustrial councils, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry cooperates with the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives.

CHAPTER II Duties

Article 6. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry has the following main duties:

A. Duties in agriculture:

a) It takes measures and is responsible for the rational use of all agricultural lands, regardless of the owner; it provides for carrying out land improvement projects which should lead to bringing back new areas for crops, to improving the categories of use, to increasing the production potential of the entire land fund of Romania; it controls and is responsible for removing lands from vegetable production for other needs of the economy, seeking that this is done with strict respect for the provisions of the law;

b) It establishes the zoning of grain, vegetable, technical crops, vegetable, potato, fodder plant production plus grape and fruit tree plantations and animal breeds and categories, according to the pedoclimate conditions and the social-economic conditions in each zone and microzone; it establishes the territorial distribution of varieties and hybrids for all crops as well as breeds of animals and it seeks and controls respect for these; it works out unified production techniques for all crops, for zootechnics and other agricultural activities and it takes measures and controls the respect for these by all agricultural units;

c) It organizes and is responsible for producing grains, vegetables, technical and fodder crops, vegetables, potatoes, fruits, grapes, meat, milk, eggs, wool and other vegetable and animal agricultural products;

d) It organizes the concentration and specialization of the state agricultural units depending on the zoning of vegetable and animal agricultural production and it guides the profile of the agricultural production cooperatives; it organizes farms and specialized enterprises as well as industrial units, it aids the actions for cooperation and association among the state units and the agricultural production cooperatives; it guides the activity and is responsible for the organization of the state and cooperative agroindustrial unified councils;

- e) It takes measures, organizes and is responsible for the development of activities for processing of agricultural production within the agroindustrial united councils, for extending its own industrial activities through cooperation with the industrial enterprises under the ministry and under other ministries and central organs, for building and producing building materials, for extending the services provided and for activities commercializing the agricultural products which would contribute to use of the labor force throughout the year and to rise in incomes;
- f) Through the research units under it, it organizes the production of seeds and sowing material, it seeks and is responsible for providing sowing material with seeds for the needs of all agriculture as well as the quality of them;
- g) It works out measures to protect crops and standards for phytohealth quarantine; it guides the actions to combat diseases and pests and checks on application of them; it advises on the production and utilization of insecticides, fungicides and pesticides;
- h) It organizes and heads the actions for reproduction and selection of animals, in a unified way, for all sectors in agriculture, seeking and being responsible for increasing numbers and improving them;
- i) It is responsible for providing a balanced fodder base for all breeds and categories of animals, for which purpose it takes measures to have all units carry out a program for improvement and rational exploitation of natural hayfields and pastures, for establishing an optimum structure for the fodder crops cultivated, for application of the techniques established for them, for harvesting and preserving fodder by insuring quality conditions as well as for their rational administration in feeding the animals, for preparing and improving all industrial subproducts and secondary agricultural products headed for fodder;
- j) It carries out the duties of the state veterinary health service and state veterinary health inspectorate and is responsible for preventing and combatting epizooties; it organizes the production of biological materials and advises on the use of biological preparations and veterinary drugs;
- k) It establishes systems for tractors, agricultural machinery and equipment needed for mechanizing the agricultural production processes; it takes measures to introduce them into agricultural production, establishing standards of usage, maintenance and their repair;
- l) It provides studies and drafts for organization of agricultural territory, for land improvement projects as well as for agricultural construction;
- m) It coordinates the geodesic-topographical activity for the entire country, except for that fulfilled by the Ministry of National Defense; it introduces and organizes land surveys for the country's territory;
- n) It is responsible for fulfilling the national program for land improvement within the schedules established;

o) It is responsible for organizing the maintenance and operation of land improvement projects in the systems which are in its administration; it fulfills its tasks for protecting the land improvement projects against floods and freezing;

p) It insures and is responsible for establishing the state grain stock, that for kernel vegetables, oleaginous and textile crops through the contracts concluded with the socialist agricultural units and through taking over the proper products for payment, for the projects provided by the stations for mechanization of agriculture as well as through acquisitions from the population's farms; it takes measures and is responsible for the good preservation of the products taken for the state fund and for delivering them with strict respect for the purposes established by the plan and the balance for each product;

r) For the purpose of supplying the population and for providing the necessary quantities for industrialization and semi-industrialization as well as for export, it establishes the state stock for vegetables, potatoes, fruits and grapes through contracting and acquisitions from the socialist units and the population's plots, seeking continued improvement in the quality of products and varieties; it takes measures to obtain and store the fall-winter reserves for vegetables, potatoes, fruits and grapes in the fresh state, industrialized and semi-industrialized;

s) It takes measures and is responsible for establishing and preserving the state reserve of agricultural food products;

t) It organizes wholesale and retail trade of vegetables, potatoes, fruits and domestic grapes, it guides the activity of its own network of warehouses and stores for presentation and sale of agricultural products.

B. Duties in the Food Industry:

a) It insures and is responsible for the continued development of activity for industrialization of agricultural products, diversification of the varieties of food products and improvement in their quality for the purpose of satisfying the population's consumer needs and other requirements of the national economy; it takes measures for specialization of the food industry units in obtaining the products intended for export;

b) It is responsible for superior utilization of agricultural raw materials, for introducing new techniques, reducing specific consumption, for rational use of production capacities, for introducing advanced methods of organization of production and work with a view to increasing labor productivity and the economic efficiency in the industrialization units;

c) It organizes and provides for the takeover of animal and vegetable raw materials for the state stock, for which purpose:

It concludes contracts for taking over vegetable and animal products for the state stock from its goal of activity and is responsible for carrying them out. For this purpose, the Department of the Food Industry takes over from the Central

Union of Cooperatives for Production, Acquisition and Sale of Foods the activity of contracting and taking over for the state stock hogs and sheep;

It seeks and gives aid to the agricultural units with which it concluded contracts for the operational sowing of the areas established for sugar beet, sunflower, soy, flax for oil, tobacco; it checks on application of techniques and is concerned with taking over the entire production obtained under good conditions;

It checks and seeks the existence of animals in each unit with which it has concluded contracts, the obtaining of weight increases, milk production and utilization of products according to the plan and contract provisions;

d) It provides for the development of new industrial capacities for economic utilization of agricultural raw material resources within the united agroindustrial councils; it organizes actions of cooperation and association among the industrial enterprises and the agricultural cooperatives and develops sections of the enterprises along the line of the councils' activity;

e) It checks the slaughtering system for animals in the slaughterhouses, regardless of whom they are under, and is responsible for respecting the legal provisions with regard to slaughtering weight and the number of animals headed for slaughter according to the plan provisions as well as respect for the intention of the products obtained;

f) It organizes, guides and controls fishing in the Black Sea and in the oceans, the industrialization and sale of fish and other sea products, the building and repair of light ships and the necessary equipment for fishing, for the fish industry and the harvesting and utilization of reeds;

g) It coordinates and gives obligatory provisions for the production and delivery of flour, cornmeal, bread products, sugar products and other agroindustrial products obtained by the units under the local organs, it gives them specialized technical assistance and carries out control over the mills' activity;

h) It organizes, guides and coordinates the rational utilization and development of the refrigeration network in Romania;

i) It organizes and guides the activity of its own store network for presenting food goods;

j) It establishes the unified methods for working out, applying and following up on the consumption standards, it issues technical specialized standards which are obligatory for all food goods production units, regardless of whom they are under, and it checks on application of them;

k) It fulfills the job as branch coordinator in the area of food products.

C. Joint Duties:

a) Within the single national plan for social-economic development, it insures the sustained development of all sectors, branches and subbranches in agriculture

in a unified concept and the industrialization of agricultural products with a view to fulfilling the plan tasks and for obtaining higher quantities of agricultural and food products and for satisfying the population's supply requirements and other needs of the national economy, for which purpose:

It works out studies and programs for the proportions, levels, rates and paths for future development of branches and subbranches in its activity;

It works out annual and long-range draft plans on the basis of its own studies and proposals from the departments, economic general directorates, centrals, county general directorates for agriculture and the food industry and other subordinate units and it collaborates with the central organs in working out draft annual and long-range plans for all activity in its area, insuring the mobilization of all existing resources through the plan;

It insures the diversification of production and continued rise in the qualitative characteristics of the products for the purpose of satisfying the needs of the national economy and increasing their competitiveness on the international market;

Following adoption of laws for approval of the single national plan for social-economic development and the state budget, it establishes the economic and financial plan indicators by subordinate units, whose plan tasks are not separately established by the single national plan for social-economic development;

In accordance with legal standards it determines the need for circulating resources for the subordinate units and supplies them with these resources, with the agreement of the Ministry of Finances;

It organizes the pursual of the indicators belonging to it from the single national plan and the state budget and is responsible for fulfillment of them and it regularly informs the Council of Ministers;

It analyzes the balances and regular reports of the subordinate units and compiles the ones concerning activity for the ministry as a whole;

It compiles and implements the budget of incomes and expenses for the central administration of the ministry and for subordinate units;

It carries out its duties, in accordance with the law, for taxes and prices in its area of activity;

b) It coordinates and guides the research and design activity in the subordinate units and takes measures to supply them with the necessary material-technical resources; it takes necessary measures for integrating research activity with production and instruction and it does this on the basis of programs which insure the solution of priority problems which production needs; it follows up on the results of scientific research and its utilization in production; it is concerned with the introduction of technical, scientific and economic progress in the subordinate units;

c) It organizes the activity of technical documentation specific to its branches and subbranches and provides information for the subordinate units on the

trends of scientific-technical progress nationally and worldwide; it publishes publications and works on production problems, science and technology and organizes propaganda actions specific to the activity it carries out;

d) In accordance with the law, it approves the technical-economic documents for assimilating new very important products and gives its agreement on the types and technical-economic indicators of the complex installations as well as of the machinery and installations which are to be produced in Romania or obtained from abroad and for all activity in its area;

e) It guides the activity of inventions and innovations and is concerned with generalizing the most important achievements; it makes proposals on the problems of standardization; it approves internal standards; it coordinates and controls metrology activity in the subordinate units;

f) Within the limit of its competence it approves technical-economic documents and is responsible for carrying out investment projects and placing projects into operation on schedule; it seeks to reduce the consumption of scarce building materials as well as to reduce specific investments; it organizes, coordinates and is responsible for carrying out construction-assembly projects and installations it is building from its branches and subbranches of activity; it is responsible for carrying out the production of building materials provided in its plan;

g) It works out and makes proposals for the proportions and structure of commercial exchanges for the future; it organizes providing production intended for export, for which purpose it takes measures for the specialization of the units which have favorable conditions for building products at the quality parameters requested on the foreign markets, for supplying them with the material base they need; it diversifies the variety structure, conditions of presentation and packaging; it seeks to prepare and deliver the products intended for export for the purpose of utilizing them under conditions of greater efficiency; it is responsible for fulfilling the export plan;

h) It organizes activity of cooperation in the area of production and commercialization of products, design, execution of projects and technical assistance with other countries and it insures fulfillment of the tasks resulting from this activity; it coorelates the activity of cooperation with export activity, seeking utilization of the products intended for export through actions of cooperation and the production of raw materials for the food industry and for other branches;

i) It organizes and coordinates the activity of economic, technical and scientific collaboration with other ministries and central organs abroad in its branches and subbranches of activity, it provides for application of international conventions and agreements on the activity in its area and it checks on fulfillment of the obligations resulting from them;

j) It is responsible for the activity of organizing the leadership, production and work in the state and cooperative units in its system; it organizes improvement in the information system and insures its application in its area of activity;

k) It guides and coordinates the activity for utilization of products, for material-technical supply, financial-accounting activity and the investment activity of the agricultural production cooperatives and the intercooperative economic associations;

l) It organizes the activity of working out, applying and following up on labor standards for all categories of worker personnel in its area of activity, it organizes the working out of unified labor standards for the economy for the projects for which it has been established that it is the initiator or collaborator; it approves unified standards by branches, subbranches and other activities specific and control their mode of application; it works out labor standards in the socialist agricultural units and follows up on their application;

m) It organizes the compiling of projects for the need for all materials, materials and equipment, whose balance is approved by the Council of Ministers or ministries or other central organs; it is responsible for compiling the material balances by the subordinate units appropriately and it collaborates with other central organs in balancing them in accordance with the tasks from the single national plan for social-economic development and with the needs and possibilities of the national economy; it provides for the supply of materials and equipment for which it is the coordinator, as needed by all ministries, other central organs as well as local organs;

n) It organizes the operation of reservoirs in the administration of units under it through natural fishing and fish breeding; under the conditions provided by law it carries out the coordination-guidance and control of fishing activities, fish breeding and protection of the stock of fish in all fishing reservoirs under it or other central and local organs;

o) It advises on the establishment or development of its own agroindustrial units under the conditions provided by law, as well as units of this profile under other ministries, central and local organs;

p) It organizes the operation of means of transport in the supply of its units, intended for internal and international transportation;

r) It insures application of legal provisions in personnel problems, for which purpose:

It applies unified criteria established for the economy for the selection, training, advanced training and promotion of personnel in its area of activity and checks on execution of them;

It establishes the future need for personnel and takes measures for their training in accordance with the law;

It employs personnel for its own apparatus; it appoints the leadership organs of the centrals and of the other units under it;

It organizes the advanced training of specialized personnel in its units;

It organizes the records for cadres with higher agricultural studies, for the industrialization of agricultural products and is responsible for assigning them. Employment of agricultural and food industry specialists in areas of activity other than the agricultural ones is done only with the prior agreement of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry;

In accordance with the Law on Education and Instruction it is responsible for the organization of specialty instruction in the area of agriculture and the food industry;

s) In accordance with the law, it establishes standards and takes measures for labor protection for the purpose of providing the best working conditions, for preventing labor accidents and professional diseases for the units under it;

t) It participates in working out proposals for improving the elements in the salary system, organizing the compilation of studies for this purpose; it establishes overall measures for the continual improvement in working and living conditions of the personnel; it is responsible for applying legal provisions in the area of salaries and organizes permanent control over the way the elements of the salary system are applied in the units under it;

u) On the basis of and with a view to executing the law, it works out technical standards of a methodological nature for production, planning activities and for organizing and setting standards for labor, salaries, as well as for any other activities in its area. The technical standards established for products on its listing are also obligatory for the units subordinate to other central or local organs which manufacture similar products;

v) It seeks to reduce production costs and to raise profitability and economic efficiency in the subordinate units;

x) It presents draft standardization acts and other acts provided by law to the Council of Ministers; it advises on draft normative acts and those of another nature worked out by other ministries and central organs and by the executive committees of the county people's councils which concern its area of activity;

y) It carries out legal duties in the activity of the public organizations in its area and aids their activity;

z) It fulfills any other duties provided by law.

CHAPTER III Organization and Operation

Article 7. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry is headed by the ministry's leadership council, which decides on the general problems of the ministry's activity.

The collective leadership of the ministry's operational activity and insuring that the leadership council's decisions are fulfilled are carried out by its executive bureau.

The ministry's leadership council and its executive bureau, organs of a deliberative nature, are organized and operate in accordance with Decree 76/1973 on the Organization of Ministries and Other Central Organs of State Administration on the Basis of the Principle of Collective Leadership.

The president of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences also is part of the leadership council of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry.

Article 8. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry has in its leadership one minister, two ministers-secretaries of state who are members of the government, nine deputy ministers and three state secretaries. One of the ministers-state secretaries also fulfills the job of head of the Department of the Food Industry.

The ministers-state secretaries, deputy ministers and state secretaries are appointed by presidential decree, while their duties are established by the ministry's leadership council.

Article 9. The minister represents the ministry in relations with other organs and organizations in Romania as well as in international relations; in the absence of the minister, these duties are carried out by one of the ministers-state secretaries.

Article 10. Operating within the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry are the council for grains and technical crops, the council for horticulture, the council for the land fund and land improvement, the zooveterinary council and the council for mechanization, as working technical organs in the ministry's collective leadership organs. Highly qualified specialists with long production, research and instructive experience are part of these councils. The number of members and nominal competence are set by the ministry's leadership council.

The councils discuss and present to the ministry's leadership council proposals for their areas of activity on actions and measures which should be taken for the production of seeds, variety of soils and hybrids and their zoning; measures for selection, reproduction and regionalization of animal breeds; animal health protection; establishing and having unified application of techniques in all sectors of agriculture; advising on the tractor and agricultural machinery, equipment and installation system for agriculture and the industry for processing of agricultural products; the introduction of new varieties of chemical products, drugs and biopreparations into production. The council for the land fund and land improvement discusses and approves construction solutions for land improvement projects and agroindustrial construction as well as techniques for carrying out and operating these projects.

Article 11. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry has the following organizational structure:

a) The Department of State Agriculture, which has in its structure:

The directorate for agricultural production; the technical, investments and mechanization directorate; the plan, finance, sales and export directorate; the organizational and control directorate;

b) The Department for the Food Industry, which has in its structure:

The plan, finance and sales directorate; the technical, investment, mechanical-energy directorate; the organization and control directorate;

c) The General Economic Directorate for Horticulture, which has in its structure:

The technical and horticultural product industrialization directorate; the plan, finance, sales and export directorate; the organization and control directorate; the economic production trust for greenhouse vegetables; the economic production trust for field vegetables; the economic production trust for potatoes; the economic production trust for fruit tree growing; the economic production trust for grape growing and winemaking.

The economic production trust in the General Economic Directorate for Horticulture operate on the basis of worker self-leadership and economic-financial self-management, have a legal personality, and they fulfill duties in directions for production and technical specialized guidance of the ministry for sectors in their profile of activity.

The economic production trusts have headquarters, goal of activity, subordinate units as well as duties as provided in Appendices 1 and 2;

d) The Zooveterinary General Economic Directorate, which has in its structure:

The directorate for animal production; the fodder base directorate; the veterinary health directorate, which has in its competence the State Veterinary Health Inspectorate; the plan, finance, investment and organization directorate;

e) The General Economic Directorate for Mechanization of Agriculture, which has in its structure:

The directorate for mechanization and transport; the directorate for operation of land improvement projects; the technical and industrial production directorate; the plan, finance, organization and control directorate;

f) The General Economic Directorate for Land Improvement and Construction in Agriculture, which has in its structure:

The technical, investment and mechanical-energy directorate; the construction-assembly directorate; the plan, finance and supply-sales directorate;

g) The Directorate for Grains, Technical Crops and Land Fund, which has in its structure:

The state inspectorate for seed and sowing material quality; the state inspectorate for phytohealth quarantine; the inspectorate for the land fund;

h) The technical and investment directorate;

i) The directorate for foreign trade and international economic cooperation;

- j) Directorate for planning;
- k) Finance-prices directorate;
- l) Directorate for organization of production and work;
- m) Directorate for personnel, instruction and propaganda;
- n) General directorate for technical-material supply;
- o) Secretariat-administrative directorate;
- p) State inspectorate for agriculture and the food industry.

The general directorate for technical-material supply and the directorate for personnel, instruction and propaganda are assimilated with the technical-economic directorates of the ministries.

The organizational structure by work departments and maximum number of personnel in the ministry apparatus are as provided in Appendices 3, 3A-K.*

Article 12. The directorate for grains, technical crops and land fund is responsible for:

- a) Working out and applying the production for each crop in a unified way, for their techniques, for providing seeds, combatting diseases and pests and for obtaining the planned production;
- b) Compiling programs for rational management of the land, for increasing arable areas and improvement of the entire country's agricultural land fund as well as land survey.

Article 13. The Zooveterinary General Economic Directorate is responsible for:

- a) Fulfilling the tasks of the single national plan for social-economic development with regard to the numbers, production, taking over and delivery to the state fund and efficiency indicators in the area of animal raising for the entire country;
- b) Working out and applying research and production programs for improvement reproduction and nutrition of the animals for all of agriculture in a unified way and techniques for carrying out animal production;
- c) Insuring animal health;
- d) Solving problems specific to agrozootechnical production in the noncooperativized zones;
- e) Providing the necessary fodder base; improving pastures and the processing and good management of all categories of fodder.

Article 14. The directorate for foreign trade and international economic cooperation is responsible for:

* The appendices have been sent to the concerned institutes.

- a) Following up on preparation of production for export;
- b) Contracting and delivering production for export;
- c) Broadening activities of economic cooperation and international technical-scientific collaboration

Article 15. The state department of agriculture is responsible for:

- a) Achieving vegetable and animal production under conditions of efficiency as provided by the plan in the subordinate production units, through unified application of the techniques established for all of agriculture by the directorates in the ministry and by providing the material-technical base and using it rationally;
- b) Rational development of production capacities, their modernization, integral fulfillment of investment projects as well as use of investment capital and fixed resources supplied to its units with maximum efficiency;
- c) Intensification of actions for association and cooperation with the agricultural cooperative units, for better use of existing resources in the two sectors and increasing agricultural production.

Article 10. The department for the food industry is responsible for:

- a) Fulfilling the tasks of the single national plan for social-economic development for all the indicators established, as well as working out and applying development programs in its area of activity;
- b) Continued development of production capacities for the industrialization of agricultural products, diversification of varieties and improvement in the quality of the food products needed for domestic consumption and export;
- c) Providing raw materials through the centrals and units under it, giving technical aid to the agricultural units which produce them and their superior utilization.

Article 17. The head of the department represents the department in relations with other organs and organizations in Romania and in international relations, according to the competencies established by the ministry's leadership council.

Article 18. The general economic directorate for horticulture coordinates for production, industrialization and utilization of vegetables, potatoes, fruits and grapes in is responsible for them in a unified way for agriculture as a whole, in accordance with the provisions of Law 28/1976.

Article 19. The general economic directorate for the mechanization of agriculture is responsible for:

- a) Working out and applying programs for mechanization for agriculture as a whole;

- b) It organizes the production of equipment, mechanisms, devices, spare parts which are built by its own units, for building and diversifying the equipment and installations needed for the processing of agricultural products both for the big industrial projects as well as for production capacities or sections of factories which are being created in the united agroindustrial councils--state and cooperative;
- c) Operating the areas set up for irrigation, drainage and combatting of erosion in the big systems and local set ups;
- d) Giving technical assistance for the operation and maintenance of local arrangements within the agricultural production cooperatives;
- e) Transport activity for the ministry as a whole;
- f) Together with the general economic directorate for land improvement and construction in agriculture, seeking to carry out the investments in the area of land improvement projects.

Article 20. The general economic directorate for land improvement and construction in agriculture is responsible for:

- a) Carrying out land improvement programs through studies, research, design and carrying out of projects for irrigation, drainage, soil erosion fighting both in big as well as local systems;
- b) Doing agrozootechnical construction projects and industrialization of agricultural products;
- c) Providing studies and designs for land improvement projects as well as for agricultural construction and for the industrialization of less complex agricultural products;
- d) Providing technical assistance in the designing and carrying out of land improvement projects in the agricultural production cooperatives;
- e) Together with the general economic directorate for the mechanization of agriculture, it seeks to carry out investments in the area of land improvement projects .

Article 21. The state inspectorate for agriculture and the food industry exercises control over application of party and state decisions and normative acts, over the way the programs are carried out for development of agricultural and food production as well as the way the land, material and financial resources and labor force are used.

Article 22. The state agriculture department, the food industry department, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, the general zooveterinary economic directorate, the general economic directorate for horticulture, the general economic directorate for mechanization of agriculture and the general economic directorate for land improvement and construction in agriculture are legal persons, plan holders, have listing for tasks for all indicators separately through the single national plan and are directly responsible for achieving the indicators set.

At the level of the ministry a reserve may be established from the plan holders (departments, general economic directorates and centrals) of up to 3 percent for the indicators approved through the single national plan.

The utilization of the reserve is to be carried out with the ministry's approval for any plan holder within the ministry, with respect for the levels provided for the ministry as a whole for the particular indicators, informing the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finances of the changes which have occurred.

Article 23. The general economic directorates operate on the principle of economic-financial self-management and fulfill their duties belonging to the centrals and department in accordance with the law.

Article 24. The departments and general economic directorates provided in Articles 13, 15, 16 and 18-20 are headed by a leadership council and an executive bureau, organs of a deliberative nature which are established and operate in accordance with the provisions of Decree 76/1973 on Leadership of Ministries and Other Central Organs of State Administration on the Basis of the Principle of Collective Leadership.

Article 25. The duties of the leadership councils and of their executive bureaux are set by the ministry's leadership council.

Article 26. The technical-economic councils, in accordance with Decree 78/1973, are organized and operate in the collective leadership organs of the general economic directorates provided in Articles 13 and 18-20.

Article 27. The general directorate for technical-material supply has a legal personality and operates on the principle of economic-financial self-management.

Article 28. The personnel and educational activities are carried out centrally, for the ministry as a whole, by the directorate for personnel, instruction and propaganda.

Article 29. The duties of all departments within the ministry apparatus, in accordance with the law, are established by the regulation for organization and operation which is approved by the ministry's leadership council.

Article 30. The general economic directorates provided in Article 11c), d), e) and f) are headed by one deputy minister who also fills the job of general director.

CHAPTER IV The Connection With Local Organs of State Administration

Article 31. General directorates for agriculture and the food industry are organized for the unified leadership of all agriculture and the activity of industrialization of agricultural products within the counties and Bucharest Municipality. These operate as local specialty organs, being under the Ministry of agriculture and the Food Industry and the executive committee of the people's council of the county and Bucharest Municipality, respectively, in conformity with the

provisions of Law 57/1968 on Organization and Operation of People's Councils.

Article 32. The organization of general directorates for agriculture and the food industry and of the units under them is made on the basis of structural standards approved by decree of the Council of State.

Article 33. The technical, consumption and labor standards as well as technologies worked out, in accordance with the law, by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry and by the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences as well as by the subordinate centrals, are obligatory for all units on the territory of that profile.

The general directorates for agriculture and the food industry are responsible for their unified application in accordance with the specific pedoclimatic conditions and social-economic conditions in that particular zone.

The general directorates for agriculture and the food industry, through their specialty units, also are responsible for application of standards and measures for preservation, increasing and improving the land fund, for crop protection, for the quality of seeds and sowing material, for animal selection and veterinary health in all units, regardless of subordination and they give specialized services.

Article 34. The departments, general economic directorates, general directorates, directorates in the ministry and subordinate centrals, as well as the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, are required to give aid and specialized guidance to the general directorates for agriculture and the food industry and to consult them in working out and applying directive-type measures as well as in carrying out actions concerning the units in their territorial sphere.

Article 35. Engineers, veterinarians and economists working on the agricultural production cooperatives, as representatives of the state, bear responsibility for application of the technologies established, for organization of production and work, for obtaining vegetable and animal agricultural products and for delivering them to the state fund according to the tasks provided in the single national plan, along with the leadership councils of the agricultural production cooperatives.

Engineers and veterinarians working in the agricultural production cooperatives are paid by the state through the united state and cooperative agroindustrial councils and are responsible to them for fulfilling their tasks. Transfers of agricultural and food industry specialists are carried out once a year, in the fourth quarter, correlated with the assignment of graduates and the start of the agricultural year.

The provisions of paragraph 2 are applied appropriately to the head accountants in the agricultural production cooperatives, who are paid by the state.

CHAPTER V Final Provisions

Article 36. The Academy of Agricultural and Silvic Sciences, the central research institutes and stations together with the general directorates and the directorates in the ministry of the profile work out unified research programs and, on the basis of the results obtained, establish and improve obligatory technologies for all of agriculture continually and they seek their differentiated application in all agricultural units.

The Academy of Agricultural and Silvic Sciences, institutes, central stations and research stations are responsible for the production and for providing all agriculture with the necessary seeds for grains, leguminous plants for grain crops, technical crops, fodder crops, vegetables and potatoes, grape growing and fruit tree growing material and reproduction animals.

The institutes, central stations and research stations under the departments and general economic directorates are under the Academy of Agricultural and Silvic Sciences for research activity, also, and it is responsible for coordinating, guiding and checking on fulfillment of the scientific research programs.

Article 37. On 1 August 1979 the Central for Mechanization of Agriculture and the Production of Equipment for Agriculture and the Food Industry, the Central for Operation of Land Improvement Projects, the Central for Vegetables and Fruit, the trust of enterprises for the production and industrialization of vegetables and fruit, the vineyards and wine central and the trust for research, technological engineering, design and fruit tree production were abolished.

Article 38. On 1 August 1979 the following are established: the research and production institute for fruit tree growing, with headquarters in the municipality of Pitesti-Maracineni, under the general economic directorate for horticulture in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, by taking over the research and design activity in fruit tree growing from the trust for research, technological engineering, design and fruit tree production, which is abolished.

The institute operates on the basis of the principle of economic-financial self-management, is a legal person, and is organized according to the legal standards for organization and leadership of socialist state units and unified standards for structure approved by Decree 297/1973 on establishment of unified standards for structure for research and design units included in group IV of branches, level II for pay.

Article 39. The design activity of the central for vineyards and wine is taken over by the research institute for utilization of fruit and vegetables, with headquarters in the municipality of Bucharest, under the general economic directorate for horticulture within the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry.

The research institute for utilization of fruit and vegetables changes its name to Research and Design Institute for Utilization and Industrialization of Fruit and Vegetables and completes its goal of activity with the design of constructions for preserving and industrialization of fruit and vegetables as well as for making wine.

Article 40. On 1 August 1979 the trust of enterprises for the production of combined fodder, with headquarters in the municipality of Bucharest, is re-organized under the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry--the general zooveterinary directorate¹--by dividing the activity of the central for utilization of grains and production of combined fodder, which changes its name into the central for utilization of grains and technical crops and changes its purpose of activity accordingly.

The object of the trust's activity is to produce the necessary combined fodder for fulfilling the program for animal production, it operates on the basis of the principle of economic-financial self-management, is a legal person and is organized according to legal standards for the organization and leadership of economic centrals, with the organizational structure provided for centrals with a separate apparatus, with a reduced volume of activity.

The trust fits into the special degree of organization and group VI of branches.

Article 41. The organizational structure of the central for utilization of grains and technical crops is as provided in Appendix 4.²

Article 42. Appendices 1 and 2 to Council of Ministers Decision 178/1974 on Improvement of the Organizational Structure of Centrals, Units Assimilated With Them as Well as Other Units Under the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry are amended and replaced with Appendix 5 to this decree.

The list of research and design units under the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry is provided in Appendix 6³, which replaces Chapter XII, Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, in Appendix 1 to Decree 139/1974.

Article 43. The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, together with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, within 45 days of the date of this decree, will propose amending the plan indicators by holders, with its resultant effects, maintaining budget balance.

Article 44. Appendices 1-6 are an integral part of this decree.

Article 45. Decree 14/1971 on the Establishment, Organization and Operation of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, which became Law 28/1971, republished in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA No 19, 10 February 1972, with later amendments; Decree 137/1978 on the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry's Taking Over the Organization, Guidance and Coordination of Industrial Activities, Providing of Services and Utilization of the Agricultural Production Cooperatives and Intercooperative Economic Associations, except for Article 3, as well as anyother contrary dispositions are cancelled.

1. Currently the general zooveterinary economic directorate, conforming with Decree 100/1982.
2. The appendix has been sent to the institutes concerned.
3. The appendix has been sent to the institutes concerned.

Appendix 1: Headquarters, Goal of Activity and Units Under the Economic Production Trusts

<u>Name of Trust</u>	<u>Headquarters Location</u>	<u>Goal of Activity</u>	<u>Subordinate Units</u>
Economic production trust for greenhouse vegetables	Bucharest Mun.	Organizing fulfillment of development programs and plan tasks for vegetable and greenhouse flower production	Research laboratory for greenhouse crops; greenhouse enterprises
Economic production trust for field vegetables	Bucharest Mun.	Organizing fulfillment of development programs and plan tasks in vegetable growing in state, coop- erative units and popula- tion's plots	Research institute for vegetable and flower growing-- Vidra; research and vegetable production stations; enter- prise for utilization of vegetable seeds and sowing materials
Economic production trust for potatoes	Bucharest Mun.	Organizing fulfillment of development programs and plan tasks for potato crops in state and cooperative units and population's plots	Research and potato production institute, Brasov; starch and glucose enterprise, Tirgu Seculesc; enterprise for pro- duction, industrialization of potatoes, Fagaras.
Economic production trust for fruit tree growing	Bucharest Mun.	Organizing fulfillment of development programs and plan tasks in state and cooperative units and on population's plots	Research and fruit tree growing production institute, Pitesti- Maracineni; stations for fruit tree growing research, production
Economic production trust for grape growing and wine making	Bucharest Mun.	Organizing fulfillment of development programs and plan tasks in area of grape growing and wine making in state and cooperative units and population's plots	Research institute for grape growing and wine making, Valea Calugareasca; stations for research and production, grape growing and wine making

Appendix 2: Duties of Economic Production Trust for Greenhouse Vegetables

It is directly responsible for all activity of organizing and carrying out the production of vegetables, greenhouse flowers and mushrooms in the socialist state and cooperative units;

It draws up annual and long-range plans for the vegetable, greenhouse flower and mushroom crops in Romania;

It is responsible for all the activity of organizing and carrying out the production of seeds, sowing material for vegetable and greenhouse flower crops from the varieties, types and hybrids established as well as the mycelium for mushrooms;

It checks on the quality of seeds, sowing material and mycelium for mushrooms in the production units and recognizes and certifies them;

Together with the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences and the State Commission for testing and homologation of varieties, it organizes verification under experimental conditions and production conditions and is responsible for introducing the most valuable varieties, hybrids or mushroom stems;

It establishes the need for and coordinates and follows up on the supply with chemical fertilizers, pesticides as well as other materials needed for the production process in all greenhouse and mushroom-growing units;

It establishes the need for imports of seeds, sowing material, mycelium for mushrooms, pesticides, reactive agents, biostimulators, laboratory apparatuses, specific equipment, spare parts and materials, seeking to carry this out;

It establishes the machinery system, together with the general economic directorate, for the mechanization of agriculture, for the mechanization and automation of projects in greenhouses and mushroom growing, seeking the homologation, assimilation and manufacture of appropriate types;

It establishes the need for and distributes quotas approved for fuels, motor fuels and other technological materials for the greenhouse and mushroom-growing units, at the same time taking measures to reduce consumption;

It establishes the need for and seeks supply with tractors, machinery and specific operating installations for greenhouse and mushroom-growing units;

It organizes and is responsible for chemification activity and phytohealth protection for all greenhouse and mushroom-growing units;

It is responsible for organization and carrying out of the production of vegetables, mushrooms and greenhouse flowers for export and carries out their export through the subordinate units;

It organizes production sections for some auxiliary products needed for its own units, such as pots for flowers and sowing material, supports for floral arrangements, specific packaging, machinery and technological equipment;

It is responsible for sales activity for specific products, for this purpose organizing its own sales units;

It participates in the organization of economic associations among the agricultural production cooperatives and state units and is responsible for their activity from the technical and economic viewpoint;

It carries out the technological design for greenhouse and mushroom-growing units;

It is responsible for generalization of research and introduction of technical progress;

It insures improvement in the technical cadres working in greenhouses and mushroom-growing units;

It seeks to fulfill the economic and financial indicators approved by the plan and the state budget and increases in economic efficiency in its own units;

It participates in actions of international cooperation for the production of seeds and sowing material for greenhouse crops and mycelium for mushrooms, the utilization of production of vegetables, flowers and mushrooms as well as the obtaining of documents, technologies and modern equipment.

Duties of the Economic Production Trust for Field Vegetables

It is responsible for all activity of organizing and obtaining field vegetable production in the socialist units, regardless of subordination, and the population's plots;

It is responsible for zoning and placing vegetable production only on the fields appropriate for irrigation depending on the pedoclimatic conditions in each county;

It draws up annual and long-range plans for the production of vegetables and flowers;

It works out technologies for each species of vegetable and field flower;

It is responsible for the organization and obtaining of vegetable production for export, for the production from field crops and solariums in the units and specialized farms;

It works out technological designs for the specialized units in vegetable and flower growing;

It coordinates and follows up on the supply with chemical fertilizers, pesticides and other material from in the country and imports needed for the production process for all vegetable and flower growing;

It establishes the machinery system and need for tractors and machinery specific to the crop, together with the general economic directorate for the mechanization

of agriculture, it follows up on the homologation, assimilation and manufacture of machinery and appropriate tractors;

It is responsible for all activity of producing vegetable and flower seeds from the varieties and hybrids established, in the quantities which cover the requirements of all the agricultural units and individual producers and the creation of a reserve stock and reserves for export;

It provides the biological material with a high production potential and the conditioning and storing of it;

Through its own units and other socialist units, on the basis of a contract, it provides, against cost, the vegetable and flower seeds in conformity with the development program;

It carries out checks on the quality of seeds through the specialists of the trust for the units which produce seeds, regardless of subordination and it recognizes and certifies the crops which produce seeds for field vegetables and flowers;

It establishes and carries out the importing and exporting of vegetable and flower seeds;

It is responsible for the generalization of research and the introduction of technical progress;

It provides the vocational advanced training for the technical cadres working in vegetable growing;

It seeks to achieve the economic and financial indicators approved by the plan and the state budget and the rise in economic efficiency for its own units;

It provides for the sale of vegetable and flower seed sales through its own units;

Through the enterprise for utilization of seeds for vegetables and sowing materials, it acquires seeds for vegetables, flowers, cuttings and dendrologic material from the population's plots;

It keeps international relations with scientific institutes, organs, having the competence to organize exchanges of scientific information, biological material, documentation and specialization visits under legal conditions;

Together with the Academy of Agricultural and Silvic Sciences and the state commission for testing and homologation of varieties, it organizes verifications under experimentation and production conditions and is responsible for introducing and zoning of the most valuable varieties or hybrids on the territory.

Duties of the Economic Production Trust for Potatoes

It is directly responsible for all the activity of organizing and carrying out potato production in the socialist units, regardless of subordination, as well

as from the population's plots;

It insures the plan fulfillment for sowing and it organizes the application of modern technologies for all units which cultivate potatoes, it checks and follows up on strict respect for them;

It coordinates, seeks supply with chemical fertilizers as provided in the fertilization programs, it provides pesticides in conformity with the program as well as other materials needed for the production process and for all potato production;

Together with the general economic directorate for the mechanization of agriculture, it establishes the need for tractors, agricultural machinery and the equipment specific to potato production;

It is responsible for the production of seed potatoes in quantities which provide for the requirements of all the agricultural units and individual producers, for conditioning and storing them as well as for creating the reserve fund;

It works out technical-economic documents for the goals of development of potato production;

It organizes the cooperation with the units which produce seed potatoes for multiplying the other biological links;

It provides seed potatoes needed for export and carries out the export of them;

It participates in the organization of economic associations and the associations of individual producers in the noncooperativized zone, which it heads from the technical viewpoint;

It is responsible for generalization of the results of research and the introduction of technical progress;

It carries out the technological designs for the specialized units in the potato crop;

It exercises quality control over seed potatoes, done by trust specialists, in the production units, regardless of subordination, and it recognizes and certifies the seed potatoes;

It insures the cadre's rise in qualifications, those who work in production, utilization and industrialization of potatoes;

It maintains international relations with scientific institutes and organs, having the competence to organize exchanges of scientific information, biological material, documentation and specialization visits, under conditions of the law;

Through its own units it carries out the transformation of the potato through industrialization into chips (french fries), chips, croquettes, essences, starch and glucose;

Together with the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences and the State Commission for testing and homologation of varieties, it organizes the checking under experimental and production conditions and is responsible for the introduction and zoning of the most valuable varieties on the territory as well as for their proportion in production.

Duties of the Economic Production Trust for Fruit Tree Growing

It is directly responsible for the entire activity of organizing and carrying out fruit production in the socialist units, regardless of subordination, as well as on the population's plots;

It draws up annual and long-range programs for the development of fruit tree growing and dendrology;

It is responsible for fulfilling the plan for planting and modernization of orchards, for the organization of application of advanced techniques in fruit tree growing production;

It establishes obligatory technical measures for free tree plantations for all the socialist units, regardless of subordination, as well as from the population's plots and it checks on and seeks respect for them;

Through the stations for fruit tree research and production, it produces the entire need for fruit tree sowing material in conformity with the program for development of fruit tree growing; it utilizes fruit tree growing material, dendrologic and flowering tree material throughout its own sales units;

It exercises quality control over fruit tree and dendrologic sowing material, through specialists of the trust and of subordinate units, and it recognizes and certifies the fruit tree and dendrologic sowing material;

It establishes and carries out the importing and exporting of fruit tree and dendrologic sowing material as well as other varieties of biological material;

It gives technical guidance for the activity of the fruit tree growing economic associations and the activity of the associations which produce fruit trees individually;

It advises on the technical-economic documents worked out by the research and production institutes for fruit tree growing for the goals of development of fruit tree growing and landscaping, being the only organ authorized for this activity;

It coordinates and follows up on the supply with chemical fertilizers, pesticides as well as other materials needed for the production process for all fruit tree growing;

It coordinates and checks on the activity of combatting pests and diseases on the fruit tree plantations, including on the population's plots, in conformity with the provisions of the Law on Fruit Tree Growing;

It follows up on and is responsible for achieving the economic and financial indicators approved by the plan and the state budget and the rise in economic efficiency for its own units;

Together with the general economic directorate for the mechanization of agriculture, it establishes the machinery system for the mechanization of fruit tree growing, it seeks homologation, assimilation and manufacture of the appropriate machinery and tractors as well as supplying the specialized units with them in accordance with the volume of jobs;

It advises on giving credits for establishing and modernizing fruit tree plantations and production credits for fruit tree growing requested by state units, agricultural production cooperatives, intercooperative associations as well as the credits requested by the population's plots for fruit tree growing;

It organizes the protection against frost, freezing and hail by zones and fruit tree regions, providing the necessary technology and materials;

It insures the rise in the technical qualifications of all cadres working in fruit tree growing;

It maintains international relations with scientific institutes and organs, having the competence to organize exchanges of scientific information, biological material, visits for documentation and specialization under legal conditions;

Together with the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences and the state commission for testing and homologation of varieties, it organizes the verification under experimental and production conditions and is responsible for introduction and zoning by territory of the most valuable varieties as well as their proportion in production.

Duties of the Economic Production Trust for Wine Growing and Wine Making

It draws up annual and long-range plans for development of grape growing and the production of sowing material;

It is responsible for all the activity of organizing and achieving grape production carried out in the socialist agricultural units and the population's plots;

It establishes obligatory measures for establishing and operating grape-growing plantations, the production of sowing material, the structure of varieties for all sectors and it has the right to technical checks on precise application of these provisions by its own specialized personnel and specialized personnel in the grape and wine enterprise;

It advises on standards for the activity of production of wines, alcoholic and nonalcoholic drinks from grapes, cider and wine, steeped drinks and spirits as drawn up by the research institute for grape growing and wine making for all socialist units, taking measures for respect of them;

It establishes varieties and directions of production specific to each defined zone, it seeks respect for them by all grape-growing units, it draws up and

places before the National Office for Grapes and Wine the works on improving the grape-growing areas, giving names of source, completions and changes in the technical standards for application of the Law on Grapes and Wine;

It organizes, controls and is responsible for the production of grape-growing material throughout the country, through its specialists in the research and production stations it carries out recognition of the plantations for shoots-parent plants, and exercises control over the quality of the grape-growing sowing material;

Elite and super-elite sowing material free from viruses are produced in its own units through establishment of plantations or through obtaining parent plants from other producers, areas or recognized vines;

It distributes and insures the utilization of grape-growing sowing material for all sectors;

It is responsible for establishing the mother/father plant plantations in order to improve the current varieties and fulfill the forecasts from the development program for grape growing;

It controls and takes measures for application of obligatory techniques in grape growing and in growing mother/father plants and sowing materials;

It insures the production of sowing material needed for exports and it carries out export through the units under it;

As the only organ, it advises on technical-economic documents for the goals of development and modernization of grape growing and wine making, techniques for the production of sowing material, establishment of grape plantations, the care of the vines and improvement of techniques for obtaining wines, products with a cider and wine base and superior utilization of wine subproducts;

Together with the general economic directorate for the mechanization of agriculture, it establishes the system of machinery, it improves the solutions for mechanization of projects in grape growing and wine making, it organizes the homologation of machinery and equipment, it establishes production shops in its own units for certain auxiliary products such as nutritional pots for the vines, specific packaging, devices, equipment and spare parts;

It carries out checks on the results of research on the farms of its own units and it controls and is responsible for their application in production;

It coordinates, controls and is responsible for the activity of combatting diseases and insects on the grape growing plantations, including the population's plots;

It seeks and is responsible for fulfilling the economic and financial indicators approved by the plan and state budget and for the rise in economic efficiency in its own units;

It provides for the organization of information and annual and periodic instructions for the specialists in grape growing and wine making in the current problems of technology and the economics of grape and wine production and production of sowing material;

It maintains international relations with institutes and scientific organs in the area of grape growing and wine making, having the competence to organize exchanges of scientific information, biological material, documentation and specialization visits under conditions of the law and to participate in congresses, conferences, and symposiums abroad and to organize these kinds of manifestations in Romania;

Together with the Academy of Agricultural and Silvic Sciences and the state commission for testing and homologation of varieties, it organizes verification under experimental and production conditions and is responsible for introducing the most valuable varieties of grape and parent plant hybrids;

It utilizes specific products through its own sales units;

It insures and takes measures for application of the Law on Grapes and Wine in the grape-wine growing sector, regardless of subordination;

It gives technical guidance for the activity of the grape growing association through the united agroindustrial councils.

[Appendix 5, which was included in BULETINUL OFICIAL, is not included in this translation.]

8071

CSO: 2700/309

LAZY, DRUNKEN 'GYPSY PRINCES' TERRORIZE BUCHAREST

Bucharest FLACARA in Romanian 16 Jul 82 p 15

[Article by Vasile Baran]

[Text] During my childhood, Gore Tiganu, the village ironmonger, invited the children from there to shoe the horses and cattle, to put tires on the carts, and, in particular, the rare art of making coal which seemed to have come at that very moment from geological eras. With his son, Gogu, I still am friends; when I go back home, after I see my parents, I also go to see him, my former colleague in elementary school. He did not keep his father's shop, where we used to run not to help him but to hang from the horizontal pipe and, more, to play and Gore Tiganu smiled because, from our playing, he ended up with something very serious: iron for the horseshoes warmed up!

On Sundays he would leave us kids alone--me, Gogu, Polina and others, while he would go out to the clearing--a picture, I would say, taken from "Morometii," where Dinu, who could not read, came with a newspaper all inside out to inform us that a train overturned near Sinaia with the king and everyone, because a picture of a train was there.

I have given this introduction so that one understands that there was good friendship among us and the family of gypsies in my village, under the Paringu Mountains, Pojogeni, Gorj County and there was never any race discrimination (neither theoretically nor in practice). We worked together, we laughed together and the boys danced the hora with Polina, pretty and smart, just like any other girl from our parts. I saw Gogu recently, a man in every way, a worker on a jobsite nearby and he looked good, even handsome, like an actor from the film entitled "I Saw Happy Gypsies" or from "Satra."

There are so many films and poems which keep a kind of exotic romanticism, the product of the fantasy of some remarkable creators, among which, if you want, we should mention Pushkin and Loteanu. We like to see films or plays with gypsies; when we enter the theater we know we are going to see something pleasant and different. Even on television, sometimes filled with programs presented by gypsies, we stay and watch and listen with an air of relaxation.

But something unpleasant actually happens when I leave the theater or turn off the television. Something unpleasant hits me each time and then I decided to

write about this terror which did not come from a play, from a memory, from something imagined, but from absolutely real happenings, so real, in fact, because they happen from one day to another.

I think it is a special circumstance that is, I want to say that it could be an isolated case. I live on Apolodor Street, in an apartment house built in the time that Zaharia Stancu, president of the Union of Writers, lived and he, too, had gypsies who enjoyed our love in his works. My unhappiness lies in the fact that the heroes from the works (also see Budai Deleanu with his exceptional "Gypsyiad."), operettas, films and books have disguised themselves into living people and have set up their tent next to our apartment building so we can see them more closely. Of course, in what I am going to tell you I am not talking about gypsies but about some individuals from the gypsies who, far from knowing anything about the tradition of their people, time after time violate the general laws of people living together. More exactly, next to our apartment, a central one right next to the Operetta, there is a building, a kind of boyar's villa where they sleep and wake up and beat each other up and get drunk and then sleep and then wake up and fight again (and, what is more, they yell, terrorizing the entire neighborhood); there are several dozen individuals from the nation of gypsies, saying that they are enjoying their laws, spitting on our laws, the laws of everyone. I look at them: there are boys and girls, men and women, people in full life, full of force, full of vitality (when they crack their skulls, they are perfectly healthy the next day!), who do nothing for the society they live in and the one we all live in. On the contrary. They live in this villa legally (from what they told me at the police station) and I was happy from this viewpoint that they did not break any law. Our laws, which are good with everybody, tell them: "Live here." But I do not think they also told them what they think: "And do what you want." However, they do what they want. Wherever they go, they leave a picture of a cesspool, of a promiscuity which is hard to describe. Many residents of the neighborhood succeeded in moving, in escaping from this terror.

There is such a need for a labor force in so many places in the country but they, "princes of the gypsies," have taken over restaurants and the squares, they play and go on the streets almost naked, continually drunk, they stick out their tongues and accost people who are going home tired after a day of work and at night, after they have awakened and want to drink, they yell, beat each other up, yell and scream, scream and sing, making us tremble.

I do not ask myself where they get the money, how they gain their existence, because we realize: parasites can only live from the work of others, from the work of the working people whom they feel are chosen to support them.

But I do ask myself: Why do they, strong ones so full of physical power, why do they have a status by which it seems they have a legal right to be parasites? What do they want here in the center of Bucharest, in a house which deserves to be lived in by people who sweat, who work to the fill and who need peace and quiet at night or during the day?

And who has the right to act with such leniency toward some individuals who defy the country's work and laws? I saw them on a street nearby selling cartons

of Kents (I recognized some of the ones I am talking about bustling here and there--a policeman was coming) but in the end I understood. The policeman passed by them as if nothing had happened. When I went to talk to him, he said and I quote: "Who has the courage to get involved with them? They knife you! They have their own laws."

Is that really how it should be?

Nobody, no matter what nationality he is, can have his own laws. We all have the laws of our state. And, of them all, the law of laws is this one: No work without bread, no bread without work. Let us apply this, correctly, to everybody we live with.

8071

CSO: 2700/332

ROMANIA

REPORT ON ANNUAL MEETING OF LEADERS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Bucharest REVISTA CULTULUI MOZAIC in Romanian 15 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] The work of the annual meeting of the leadership committee of the FCE [Federation of Jewish Communities] took place in Bucharest for 2 days, on 11 and 12 April 1982.

Presidents of Jewish communities and councils who are not members of the leadership committee, writers, artists, scientists and people in culture took part in the meetings as invited guests.

The Department of Cults was represented by its deputy director Iulian Sorin.

The agenda included: 1. The speech by His Eminence Head Rabbi Dr Moses Rosen, on the activity of the federation in the past year; 2. The administrative-financial report, presented by secretary general Emil Sechter; 3. The report on the activity of the Community of Jews in Bucharest, presented by president of the community, engineer Theodor Blumenfeld; 4. The report on the activity of the section for social assistance, presented by Sami Edelstein, president of the section.

Upon the proposal of His Eminence, those present observed a minute of silence in memory of the two presidents of the community who passed away during this interval: engineer Sami Leibovici, president of the Community of Jews from Brașov, and Dr Paul Friedlander, president of the community from Timisoara.

Beginning on the agenda, the meeting listened to a broad speech given by His Eminence on the multiple aspects of FCE activity and of the local communities. It was a comprehensive analysis of the most varied aspects of this activity, regarding the cult, the Hebrew culture and social assistance, under conditions of complete religious freedom and equality of civic rights which we enjoy in socialist Romania and of the opportunities created for us to assert our membership in the Jewish population and our love for Zion and Jerusalem. The wise and humane policy of the leadership of socialist Romania has made it possible for all those belonging to our religion who wish to participate in rebuilding the Holy Country. That is why we are grateful to this regime, which we insure our complete devotion.

His Eminence presented an impressive balance of FCE achievements in this period and the logical consequence of these achievements: the steadfast rise in its

prestige at home and abroad, although the number of members in the Jewish community in Romania has continued to decrease. Continuing, His Eminence gave concrete guidance for raising activity qualitatively.

Mr Emil Sechter, FCE secretary general, in referring to the speech by His Eminence, showed that the achievements obtained are due for the most part to the competence and firmness with which His Eminence heads FCE matters, his profound patriotism, his broad visions of the opportunities to achieve the well being of our community only within the country in which we live and do our work. Presentation of the administrative-financial situation was followed by a showing of the measures needed in this area.

Mr Theodor Blumenfeld, president of the Community of Jews of Bucharest, presented a complete picture of the situation of this community which truly may be a model of methodical and efficient organization. It is a community which has absolutely all the institutions specific to a Jewish community: synagogues, courses on the Talmud Tora, ritual bath, ritual restaurant, old-age homes, series of conferences for Hebrew information, well-maintained cemeteries and so forth.

Mr Sami Edelstein, president of the section for social assistance of the federation, presented a report on the way in which the section's activity is organized, objective criteria which are strictly respected, the concern of His Eminence that each person assisted receives everything due him and the love with which Mrs Amalia Rosen shows for so many of those helped, those in the homes, those without families and those who cannot help themselves, seeking to provide them not only material assistance in money, food, clothing and drugs, but also moral assistance, giving them a word of comfort, making them feel that they are not alone and abandoned.

Continuing, the following persons spoke, appraising the activity and making interesting proposals: First Rabbis I. M. Marilus, Bucharest; Dr Ernest Neumann, Timisoara; Dr Iolesz Carol, Cluj-Napoca; Rabbi Dafne; Prof Dr Mircea Ioanid, Victor Birladeanu, Profs Haim and David Riemer, all of Bucharest; Dr Simion Caufman, Iasi; attorney Paul Ornstein, Braila; Iosef Epstein, Birlad; Dr Fried Ernest, Oradea; Elias Rorlich and attorney Peter Lozneanu, Dorohoi; Ghidu Brucmaier, Suceava; engineer Iuliu Wenger, Bacau; attorney Iosif Segal, Roman; attorney Leon Iacobsohn Galati; Iacobovits Zoltan, Arad; Saul Rosenzweig, Pitesti; Marcus Brand, Timisoara; Lupu Filip, Ploiesti; Herman Alterescu, Bihusi.

Deputy director Iulian Sorin brought greeting from the Department of Cults and its president Prof Ion Rosianu. He stressed the concern of the institution he represents in solving the problems which appear in the federation's activity, giving assurances that the same attitude will be shown in the future as well. At the same time, he proposed to the community leadership that they cooperate actively with the territorial inspectors from the Department of Cults. The speaker warmly spoke of the activity of His Eminence and gave him best wishes for his future work at the head of the Jewish communities of Romania.

In concluding the meeting, His Eminence gave a general statement of the speeches and appreciated the level of discussions and timeliness of the proposals made, requesting that the community and council presidents intensify their blessed activity helping the communities to maintain a true Jewish life in our communities in Romania.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HOSTILE ACTION IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul, 1 Aug 82

[Statements by Dusko Zgonjanin, Secretary for International Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina]

[23 Jul 82, p 3]

[Excerpts] Exploiting the strained international situation, the events in Kosovo, and our economic problems and contradictions, broad subversive-propagandistic action has developed against Yugoslavia, its citizens, peoples, and nationalities in other countries, but especially in some Western countries. There exists in this much disinformation and speculation about the situation in our country, the attitude of the working people and citizens, internationality relations, the chances for mastering the economic and other problems of self-management socialist development, the future fate of Yugoslavia, etc.....

The extremist emigres [in the West] are, at the same time, stubbornly trying to bring their diversionary and terrorist action into Yugoslavia. Because of this there are also efforts to link themselves with the remnants of the old class structures, nationalists, and clericalists.

In fact some religious institutions abroad assist and support them; these institutions, linked with emigre and foreign elements, participate in various anti-Yugoslav actions.

However, there has been strong resistance and condemnation [of this] in all areas and sociopolitical communities. Public hostile action declined in 1981 compared to 1980 and this trend has continued in the first half of 1982.

The public and state security services' measures against enemy action resulted in the fact that in the first half of this year 222 persons were given warnings because of various forms of hostile action and association with the enemy, 23 had their travel documents withdrawn, 19 were prosecuted for infractions of the law, while 7 persons were criminally prosecuted. Thus, there were a total of 270 public hostile actions which is 13 percent less than in the first half of last year.

Despite this favorable situation, there are problems which should be resolved more quickly and effectively. Thus, under the influence of some supporters of hostile action, such as nationalists and clerico-nationalists, remnants of Chetnik and Ustashe ideology, etc.--some more arrogant forms of action are beginning to be noted such as the singing of songs with hostile content, the writing of hostile slogans and symbols, the use of fascist greetings, violation of some articles of the Law on the Legal Position of Religious Communities, etc. Certain young persons from secondary schools are active in these forms of infractions of public order.

The situation regarding protection of social property from fires, damage, and explosives continues to be unsatisfactory. In the first half of this year there were 705 fires in the republic, or 29 more than last year at this time; these claimed the lives of six persons, injured 29, and caused 550 million dinars in damage, or six times more than last year. The most frequent cause of fires is negligence.

[1 Aug 82, p 3]

Although the area for maneuver for enemy action in Bosnia-Hercegovina has been narrowed, nationalists have found allies in the ranks of clerico-nationalists and vice versa. As like-minded persons in the same positions, they are trying to politicize...religious life, violate the Law on the Legal Position of Religious Communities, join with like-minded elements in other areas of Yugoslavia, with fascist emigres and various centers abroad which act in a hostile way against our country.

Hence, the strong orientation of clerico-nationalists to win over young people and to indoctrinate them, the appearance of nationalist and pro-fascist symbols at religious events, the entrance of the religious press into political life, the acceptance of money and other material help from fascist emigres and reactionary circles abroad. Also evident are camouflaged observance of the anniversaries of various criminals among members of the Moslem, Croatian, and Serbian peoples during World War II, the organization of closed parties and celebrations where Chetnik-ism, Ustashe-ism, and pan-Islam-ism, as well as open national chauvinism, are glorified through songs and other manifestations.

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YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

EMIGRE SHOOTING IN FRG--The 20 June 1982 issue of DANAS (Zagreb, pp 85-88) discusses the case of Rasim Zenelaj, Albanian emigre from Yugoslavia, who was shot on 14 May 1981 in Frankfurt, FRG, by Zorica Aleksic, who, according to the West German press, confessed to police that she had been ordered to kill Zenelaj by the Yugoslav secret service. The DANAS article describes the shooting as a lovers' quarrel, elaborating on Zenelaj's connections with Albanian and Croatian emigre extremists. [Editorial Report]

VANDALISM IN ISTOK OPSTINA--Two days ago Agim Seljman Miranaj and Dzemailj Imer Miranaj caused damage to the fields of the Rasovic family and intimidated and abused an elderly woman in the village of Orno Brdo in Istok Opstina. For this the first was sentenced to 60 days and the second to 30 days in prison. [Excerpt] [Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 82 p 3]

CROP DAMAGE IN KOSOVSKA KAMENICA--The enemy continues to write slogans in many public places in this opstina. In addition, villagers around Kosovska Kamenica are concerned about deliberate damage being done to crops, which has created bad inter-personal and inter-nationality relations. This is especially seen in the area of the Third SAWP branch which is mostly populated with Albanians. Corn and wheat had been cut and refuse thrown on some parts of the fields of Aleksandar Vasic, an old settler. Similar damage was done on the farms of Novica Zivkovic, Goroljub Trajkovic, Marko and Milan Tasic, Vidoje Vasic, Drago Bogdanovic, and others. It was said at the last meeting of the "15 May" local community that serious measures must be taken against those who, for nationalist reasons, are causing damage to the Serbian population here. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jul 82 p 5]

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END